"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers; wind southwesterly becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,428. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash Wheat, No. 2 red, 83¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—It is definitely announced in Paris that President Loubet has asked M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation at The Hague Peace Conference, to form a Cabinet. The extraordinary prolongation of the Cabinet crisis is regarded in France as presaging most serious results. Strict precautions are being taken at Brest and Rennes to prevent any demonstrations upon the arrival of Dreyfus. The Figaro says the prisoner will not land at Brest. The Duc d'Orléans narrowly escaped serious injury in a street crush in London yesterday. Vice Admiral de Carerville, Chief of the French Naval Staff, has been forced to retire for indulging in criticisms of the National defenses. Comte de Dion and Comte d'Aubigny, who served short terms of imprisonment for complicity in the demonstrations against President Loubet at Auteuil, were released yesterday. The Brussels sub-Committee of the International Peace Conference yesterday at The Hague amended the Drafting Committee's report in regard to awarding greater protection to neutral States, defining the rights of civil populations, &c. In the Geneva Convention Committee Capt. Mahan again drew attention to the omission of an article defining the exact status of wounded and shipwrecked falling into the sea during a battle. The referendum on the question of Australian federation has, in New South Wales, resulted in a large majority in its favor. The Federal Enabling bill has passed both houses of the Queensland Legislature, and the referendum will be held there on Sept. 2. In Melbourne it will be held at the end of next month. A dispatch to The Daily Mail, London, says that the Natal volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service in the Transvaal. The Cape Town troops are also ready to leave at short notice. It is reported that Boer sympathizers near Kimberley are armed and mounted, and are being drilled.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The promises of repentance on the part of the obstructionists in the Municipal Assembly were realized only in part yesterday, when the Council approved the issue of $1,849,000 of bonds for street and park openings.

The Commissioners from Puerto Rico to the United States last night issued a formal protest against the treatment of their country and the people by this Government. They say they are burdened by a tariff heavier and more obnoxious than under Spanish rule; that they are treated as inferiors and dependent people, and that the liberty that was guaranteed to them is a delusion. They say they do not ask favors, but demand justice.

Page 2.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee will sail for Europe to-day.

In an interview yesterday ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas declared that his State is for Bryan and the Chicago platform.

The steamer Mary Powell, on her up trip from New York, was considerably damaged by a tornado near Haverstraw yesterday afternoon. Both funnels were blown down. There was great alarm among the passengers.

Page 3.

Joseph Leiter was successful in a suit decided in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against George Lorillard Ronalds.

Park Commissioner Clausen yesterday granted a three months' extension of his notice served on the Manhattan Railway Company to quit Battery Park.

A private was killed and four men badly hurt by the blowing up of the smaller magazine at Fort Pickens, Fla., early yesterday morning. About $75,000 damage was done.

Ex-Minister Barrett yesterday addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the markets of China and the Far East. He pleaded against sectional prejudice and anti-imperialist propaganda.

The will of Mrs. Mabel Westermann, who died on June 7, was filed for probate yesterday. The principal beneficiary under the will is G. L. Chevalier, to whom Mrs. Westermann was engaged.

Gen. Wheaton's troops in a most successful movement saved Imus from attack by a large force of Filipinos, seized Perez das Marinas, and are now driving the enemy before them. The Filipinos left 100 dead on the field.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, Cuba, will leave for Washington to-night. He admits that he was offered the Presidency of the Washington Traction Company, but he says he has not yet given the matter serious consideration.

Isaac T. Jobe, formerly Captain in the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, has been arrested charged with defrauding the Government by issuing false passes or vouchers for the transportation of men. Jobe was at one time Mayor of Johnson City, Tenn.

Page 4.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed for the Atlantic Yacht Club regatta yesterday. Colonia, Amorita, Ramona, and Syce were winners.

Page 5.

The graduates at Manhattan College yesterday were addressed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Henry A. V. Post, surviving partner of Post & Pomeroy and Post, Martin & Co., bankers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

George P. Hardy, employed as a butler in the family of F. R. Eckert, tried to kill his wife yesterday, and then gashed himself and fled. He was caught.

A further denial of the report that the Vanderbilts are planning to build a transcontinental railway was made yesterday by one of the officers of the New York Central Railway.

President McKinley yesterday attended the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College, where his niece was graduated. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws.

At yesterday's session of the Mississippi River Commission a delegation of Louisianians appeared and urged that certain improvements be made without delay along the banks of the Mississippi.

Page 6.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has issued a supplementary statement on an omission in the report of Lieut. Commander Hodgson to Capt. Chadwick regarding the colloquy between Rear Admiral Schley and the Lieutenant Commander on the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago.

Page 7.

Arthur P. Heinze of Brooklyn marries Ruth M. Noyes, in Butte, Mon.

The Standard Oil Company is preparing to remove its headquarters from Cleveland to New York. The Ohio charter will be given up by July 1.

Page 8.

The second day's play in the tourney of the Lenox Tennis Club attracted a large crowd of spectators.

At a sale of yearlings last evening from the Belle Meade Stud, the firm of C. Fleischmann's Sons paid $5,200 for a colt.

The New York baseball team defeated the Pittsburgs in a ten-inning game. The Brooklyns won another game in Cleveland.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday Bendoran beat Imp in the Coney Island Handicap, Mesmerist won the Foam Stakes, and The Burlington Route, Miss Patron, Peaceful, and Maximo Gomez won the other races.

Page 14.

The hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings of John F. Baudouine was continued yesterday before Referee Aub.

The First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment pitched its tents yesterday on the shores of Lake Oscawana after a hard march of six miles.

Winslow W. Dunlap, the self-appointed missionary to the east side Jews, it has developed, is a money lender. The persons he has been trying to convert formed a secret organization yesterday when they learned this, and threaten to do Dunlap violence unless he gives up his mission work and system of money lending.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Local Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

CRISIS IN FRANCE GRAVE

President Loubet Asks M. Bourgeois to Form a Cabinet.

HE HAS WON THE CZAR'S FAVOR

Report that Orders Have Been Issued Delaying Dreyfus's Arrival Till a Ministry Is Organized.

PARIS, June 20.—It is definitely announced that President Loubet has asked M. Bourgeois, who is head of the French delegation at The Hague Peace Conference, to form a Cabinet.

In response to the request of President Loubet, M. Bourgeois has telegraphed that he will arrive in this city from The Hague to-morrow morning.

The prolongation of the Cabinet crisis is becoming most serious. MM. Dupuy and Lockroy both called upon President Loubet to-day and expressed their anxiety to be relieved of the responsibilities of office as soon as possible.

It is reported that orders have been sent to St. Michael's, Azore Islands, directing the commander of the French cruiser Sfax, which is bringing Capt. Dreyfus to France, to remain there a short time so as not to arrive in home waters until the new Ministry is installed.

Should M. Bourgeois accept the task of forming a Ministry, is it thought his chances of success would be fairly good. His prestige has been much increased by the part he has played in the deliberations of the Peace Conference at The Hague, where he is believed to have won the gratitude of Emperor Nicholas by his tact and zeal on behalf of arbitration.

The latest gossip favors a combination Cabinet, including MM. Bourgeois, Brisson, Poincare, and Waldeck-Rousseau, but nothing will be known until M. Bourgeois arrives.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, discussing his failure, is reported to have said:

"I met with the utmost friendliness and straightforwardness from my former adversaries, but found only treason and cowardice among my old allies."

DE CUVERVILLE DISCIPLINED.

Chief of the French Naval Staff Forced Out for Criticising National Defenses.

PARIS, June 20.—On the instructions of the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, Vice Admiral Cavalier de Cuverville, chief of the naval staff, has transferred his command to Rear Admiral Mallarmé.

This measure is in consequence of a letter which Cavalier de Cuverville wrote to a member of the Chamber of Deputies criticising the alleged inadequacy of the national defense.

The letter was an allusion to the "constant feud existing between the Ministries of War, Marine, and the Colonies." This feud was described as a "very real grievance, tending to paralyze the national defense."

The Vice Admiral had intended to retire at an early date. He now protests that he had submitted the letter beforehand to M. Lockroy, who saw no objection in principle to its publication.

The summary dismissal of an officer of such high rank has caused a widespread sensation.

AWAIT DREYFUS IN FRANCE.

Great Precautions at Brest and Rennes —Figaro Says He Will Not Land at Brest.

PARIS, June 20.—The approaching arrival of Dreyfus at Rennes is causing an influx of foreigners there. The hotels are besieged with applicants for rooms, which command immense prices.

The arrangements for the conveyance of the prisoner from Brest have been made with the greatest care, and it is believed there is no danger of demonstrations.

Dreyfus is expected to reach Brest early in the morning, and precautions have been taken to prevent anybody from seeing him either at Brest or at Rennes.

The Figaro to-day says it understands Dreyfus will arrive at Rennes June 30, and that he will be landed elsewhere than at Brest.

The Court House at Rennes adjoins the prison. Capt. Dreyfus will be brought into court through a specially constructed door. It is proposed to fix a screen in front of the window of his cell so as to prevent any communication with the houses opposite.

The dossier of the case has already arrived at Rennes and been deposited in the safe of the Credit Lyonnais under sentry guard.

DUC D'ORLEANS IN PERIL.

LONDON, June 20.—The Duc d'Orleans narrowly escaped serious injury this afternoon. On arriving at Waterloo Station in an electrical brougham, in consequence of the jam of traffic, the Duke was driven violently against a brick wall. The front wheels and panels of the motor car were demolished.

The occupants escaped, but not without a bad shaking up.

TESTIMONIAL TO DREYFUS.

Zola and Picquart Also to be Remembered by Americans.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Jews in Chicago and all the large cities of America are contributing funds for the purchase of testimonials to be presented to Capt. Dreyfus, Emile Zola, and Col. Picquart. It is planned to honor the returned soldier-convict from Devil's Island with a gold-mounted, diamond-set, and richly engraved sword.

To Zola, whose defense of the army officer led to his exile from his native country, will be given a solid gold pen, neatly engraved. To Col. Picquart, stanch friend to Dreyfus, will be presented a gold loving cup.

Money for the buying of the tokens is being donated to the fund in ten-cent pieces and already a large amount has been collected.

TROOPS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Cape Town Regiments Holding Themselves in Readiness — Gen. Buller May Command British Forces.

CAPE TOWN, June 20.—The activity of the War Office local authorities has been suspended in the matter of contracts for certain military requisites, on the ground that the regiments are now ready to leave Cape Town for Kimberly at short notice.

An engine driver on the Cape Railway declares that he has seen men, armed and mounted, engaged in drilling at Hout-Kraal, near Deaar and Pontfontein, not far from Kimberly. He said he was informed that they were Dutchmen preparing to assist the Boers in the event of hostilities.

LONDON, June 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Natal volunteers have been officially ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service."

The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands that, in the event of war with the Transvaal, Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller will be the commander of the British forces in South Africa.

THE BRAIN AND THE MUSCLES.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A special to The Chronicle from La Porte, Ind., says:

"Prof. Talbert of this city, who is now in Germany, has discovered a way for a much wider and more scientific investigation of the action of the brain on the muscles of the body than has heretofore been known.

"It has long been known that stimulation of certain parts of the brain would cause definite responses from certain muscles of the body. Prof. Talbert has hit upon the plan of trephining holes in a dog's skull, which he will fill with ivory plugs, to which are attached electrode knobs resting on the surface of the brain. Wires are then attached to a battery, and the brain at that point is stimulated at will. The location of that part of the brain governing the leg, eye, nose, &c., may be found by this new discovery."

MR. HENDERSON'S PLANS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"When Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives he will, in the main, reorganize the committees without changes in personnel.

"The Chairmanship of the Committee on Rules, which Congressman Henderson himself has held, is an exception. When the Iowa statesman is elevated, this chair will go to Congressman James W. Babcock of Wisconsin. This has been agreed upon after conferences between Col. Henderson and Congressman Babcock and other leaders.

"Following the announcement that Congressman Sereno E. Payne of New York would remain at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, there came to the surface to-day the additional information that Congressman Hitt of Illinois would retain the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois would remain at the head of the Appropriations Committee."

BOYS IN RELIGIOUS WAR.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Youngsters engaged in a religious war of miniature dimensions this morning. Fifty boys, half of them of the Christian and half of them of the Jewish faith, made Stewart Avenue look like a mediaevel battle ground until the police from the Mazwell Street Station appeared and quieted the disturbance. Two of the Gentile knights—Charles Bass of 84 Waller Street and Walker Meyer of 559 Morgan Street—were arrested.

The fight was the result of the bitter feeling between the Jewish and Christian boys of the neighborhood. The leaders of both sides decided that a battle must be fought. The Christians attacked the numerous parochial schools of the vicinity, and they allege that the insults cast upon them by the Jews have been unbearable. On the other hand, the Jewish boys say the Christians have attacked and beaten them.

The Christians led the attack, and with stones and clubs routed the Jewish boys. The fugitives, however, were reinforced and surrounded the Christians. For a few minutes the air was full of flying bricks, stones, and clubs, and then the fighters came together with a clash. Hand-to-hand struggles followed. Blood flowed freely, and many of the youngsters received painful injuries.

According to the story of the boys arrested, boyish pride could no longer tolerate the taunts passed from time to time, and the battle in the street was the natural result. Nathan Meisner, twelve years old, secured the release of the prisoners of war by his eloquence, and puzzled the police by his cross-examinations.

INNOCENT VICTIM OF FEUD.

LONDON, Ky., June 20.—Mrs. Thomas Baker is at the point of death with nervous prostration resulting from the shock caused by the murder of her husband at Manchester. The physicians have given her up.

Capt. Joseph Garrard, son of Gen. Garrard, arrived on his way to Manchester from the United States Army this afternoon. The Garrards are Baker followers. The Garrard house is surrounded by armed guards.

A courier from Manchester reports everything quiet; that is to say, no one has been murdered lately. Scarcely any one is to be seen in the town, and a deathlike stillness prevails for miles around.

Citizens fear for their lives. Business has been almost entirely suspended. The special term of court resolved upon by Gov. Bradley will probably begin within three weeks. Circuit Judge Brown of London will probably preside. He was called to Frankfort to-day for a conference with the Governor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 20.—Gov. Bradley had further conferences to-day regarding the state of affairs in Clay County. He has resolved on a special term of court, and Judge Brown of the London circuit, who was here to-day, will probably be chosen to preside.

He will be given ample protection, a full regiment of militia, if necessary. If nothing is done at the special term, relief will be asked at the hands of the Legislature, possibly by the removal of the court of Clay County or the appointment of Judges and prosecutors.

A reward of $500 has been offered by the State for the arrest of the slayer of "Tom" Baker.

DOG SAVES A CHILD'S LIFE.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—A fine mastiff named Rover, the pet of little John Vonderhaar of East Third Street, saved his master's life yesterday, but lost his own in so doing.

The animal, which was well known in the East End on account of his enormous size and friendly disposition toward children, was on the sidewalk yesterday evening just before dark, when a Fendleton electric car, running at high speed, approached the corner.

Johnny was playing in the yard, and ran out into the street directly in front of the car. Rover saw the child's peril, and with one bound was on the track, his heavy bulk pushing the child out of harm's way.

The safety fender had been dropped by the motorman, but the dog was caught between the wheels.

The motorman had to strike the animal many hard blows across the head with an iron brakebar before relieving it of its agony. The boy was unhurt.

Rover was the tallest mastiff at the recent Dog Show here. Mr. Vonderhaar was one of the Directors of tae show, and had refused large sums for his dog.

A YOUNG MAN DISAPPEARS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Moses Fowler Chase, aged twenty-one, alleged to be mentally incompetent, and reputed to be worth $800,000, disappeared from the Hotel Cadillac last Sunday night. He had been a patient at a sanitarium in Flint, and was en route to his home in Lafayette, Ind., accompanied by his father, Frederick Chase, a lawyer. When the father and son arrived here the young man's aunt met them at the station and went with him and his father to the hotel.

Sunday night a carriage drove up to the hotel, and young Chase was taken in it to the Cleveland boat, which, in the company of his aunt and two unknown men, he boarded. On reaching Cleveland the party took a train for Cincinnati. From there, it is said, they went east to Albany, N. Y., where the private detective that the father had employed to watch them lost sight of the party. Extradition papers were to-day made out in anticipation of the party's arrest by the New York authorities.

The fortune that the boy possesses reverts to the aunt upon his death, which, it is alleged, furnishes the motive for the supposed abduction. The police of New York, Boston, Cleveland, and Montreal have been notified to be on the watch for the party. The father and his attorney believe that the object of the alleged abductors is to take the young man out of the country. It is stated that when young Chase attained his majority the father's guardianship ceased, and that the father was taking him to Lafayette for the purpose of being continued as his guardian by order of the Probate Court.

Moses Fowler Chase has been in the city since Monday night. He is registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with C. H. Duhme and the latter's wife.

The night clerk at the hotel said early this morning that he understood Mr. Duhme and his wife are the uncle and aunt of Chase. The clerk said the three guests had made no secret of the fact that they intend to sail for Europe to-day.

The police at Headquarters were told that Chase was at the Waldorf, but said that the matter did not concern them. They say they have not been asked to look into the case.

THREE BURNED AT A FIRE.

John Cody, Rescued by Firemen from a Blazing Building, Said to be Dying in a Hospital.

Three persons were injured in a fire at 213 West Seventeenth Street early this morning, and one may die in New York Hospital.

Detective John Milaine of the Central Office was passing that number when he saw flames coming from the third story. He sent in an alarm, and then tried to get into the house. Failing to do so, he entered the next house and climbed down into 213 through a scuttle.

On the third floor he found Mrs. Mary Caulwell, who conducts the lodging house there. He took her and her fourteen-year-old son John out. Both were burned, but not seriously. The firemen rescued John Cody, a laborer, from the fourth floor. His bed was burning and he was unconscious.

All were taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that Cody will probably die.

About $1,000 worth of damage was done. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MOB RULE IN CLEVELAND.

Strikers Break Into Car Barns and Destroy Property—Police Quell the Riot.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Mob rule held sway on the South Side to-night for more than an hour. A mob of 5,000 persons attacked the Holmden Avenue car barns of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and rushed through the yard containing sixty cars, destroying everything they could see until driven out by the police.

The mob succeeded in wrecking ten cars before being compelled to retire. Heavy timbers were driven through windows and woodwork, and stones and clubs were used until the cars were completely demolished. The mob had a double purpose in view. Its intention was to destroy the property belonging to the company, and to do bodily harm to the twenty-five non-union men living at the barns.

In the first it was successful, but in the second it was not, owing to the arrival of the police in such force that the mob fled.

Cars were running during the day on all lines opened by the street car company since the strike. Trouble was looked for on the South Side, and a strong force of police was on hand to preserve order. No crowds were allowed to gather.

The crew of Scoville Car No. 224 was badly beaten by ten men this morning. The car was on its way down town. A man boarded the car at Willson Avenue, and at every crossing thereafter one or two men boarded the car, until there were ten passengers. When Harry C. Clark, the conductor, was taking up fares, one of the men gave him a fifty-cent piece. As Clark started to make change he was struck on the head with a coupling pin in the hands of one of the passengers. Several of the other men then jumped on him and pounded him into insensibility. Others turned their attention to the motorman. He was also hit on the head and body and sank to the floor. By this time the car, running at high speed, had reached Hackman Street. Here the men all left the car. Both men were badly hurt. Weigel, a letter carrier, riding on a Euclid Avenue car, was struck full in the face by a stone. He was unconscious when help reached him.

A crowd boarded a Wade Park Avenue car near Lindus and Anndale Avenues and beat the non-union motorman into insensibility. The conductor deserted his car and fled. Another Wade Park Avenue car was stoned and one on the Euclid Avenue line was attacked. Many women were on board, and shrieked with terror as the stones crashed through the windows. At the corner of Willson Avenue and Quincy Street one man was shot and others had narrow escapes. The passengers escaped as best they could when the stones began to fly, but the conductor and motorman were struck repeatedly. The latter drew a revolver and fired three times into the crowd. He then put on all speed and ran his car out of the mob's reach.

There were two incipient riots late this afternoon. At the corner of Central and Willson Avenues a crowd of 2,000 persons obstructed the passage of two cross-town cars. Bricks and stones were thrown and the windows of the cars broken.

One of the non-union motormen, who gave his name as Charles Jones of Grand Rapids, Mich., was hit with a brick and so badly injured that it was necessary to send him to a hospital. Later a car on the South Side line was attacked near the suburb of Brighton. No arrests were made in either case.

Despite these exhibitions of violence, the prospects for a settlement of the strike of the street railway men are brighter to-night than they have been at any time since the trouble began, but there has been more serious rioting to-day than at any previous time. The disturbances began early in the morning, continued throughout the day, and to-night a big mob surrounds the South Side barns of the Consolidated Company, determined to get at the non-union men who are housed there.

While the sympathizers of the strikers were hurling bricks and stones at non-union motormen and conductors, a special committee of the City Council was trying to get the representatives of the strikers and the officers of the company together. It succeeded to the extent of inducing the strikers to submit a proposition in writing, and procuring the consent of President Everett of the Big Consolidated to submit the same to the Board of Directors in the morning. The strikers' proposition abandons the demand for the recognition of the union, but asks that all the old men be taken back save those who may be convicted in court of destroying property. The members of the Council committee believe a settlement is in sight.

Akron Cars Tied Up by a Strike.

AKRON, Ohio, June 20.—Not a car is running on the Akron and Cuyanoga Rapid Transit lines to-day. Some time ago there was a disagreement as to wages, and the matter was referred to arbitration. The report, which was submitted last night, included a clause providing for arbitration in the future, and this the company refused to accept. The men held a meeting, and then decided to strike. No effort was made to run cars to-day.

Cleveland Molders Strike in Sympathy

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—Four hundred employes of the Cleveland Foundry Company struck late this afternoon because the company refused to discharge a man who had ridden on a Big Consolidated car. The man was a foreman. The molders went to the officers of the company and demanded his discharge. The officers refused to comply with the demand. This is the first strike in the nature of a sympathy demonstration that has taken place.

COUNTRY POST OFFICE ROBBED.

CONGERS, N. Y., June 20.—This place, on Rockland Lake, was the scene of a bold robbery early this morning. At about 3 o'clock the citizens were awakened by a loud explosion, which proved to be the blowing up of the safe in the Post Office. Three burglars had entered by forcing the lock of the door, had drilled holes in the safe, and by the use of nitro-glycerine had opened it. They were seen by a man who lives in the building, but threatened to shoot him if he gave an alarm.

Citizens near by reached the Post Office too late. The tools used, it was found, had been stolen from a blacksmith near by. The thieves had taken checks, money, and stamps to the value of $200, and had got clear away. Some men saw them running, but they disappeared in the distance, and as yet no clue has been obtained.

ALLEGED SWINDLER IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—An Englishman who calls himself James D. Bates of Wilson, Sons & Co. of Liverpool has been in jail for twenty-four hours. A week ago he entered the stock market and presented apparently good letters of credit on Baltimore banks. The Stock Yards Bank placed to his credit $11,000. He drew $500 and purchased a car of stock, paying in checks. When the bank officials began to question Bates, he suddenly left, but was found drunk on the streets and jailed. A telegram to the Baltimore firm brought a reply that they did not know him.

He says he is what he claimed to be and merely got drunk, and threatens to sue everybody concerned for big damages.

PUERTO RICANS PROTEST

Object to Their Treatment by the United States Government.

DEMAND JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS

Burdened by a Tariff More Obnoxious Than Under Spain and Treated as Inferiors and Dependents.

The Commissioners from Puerto Rico to the United States feel, according to Dr. F. Julio Henna of 8 West Fortieth Street, one of their number, that they and theirs in Puerto Rico have been treated scandalously by the United States Government, and so they have prepared a protest which they hope the American people will read. Last night Dr. Henna, after consultation with Dr. M. Zena Gandia, another Commissioner, gave out the protest. It follows:

"Puerto Rico finds itself at this moment in an extraordinary situation. The island is de facto by virtue of actual occupation, and de jure by virtue of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, concluded at Paris on Dec. 10, 1898, an integral part of the territory of the United States of America. And, nevertheless, neither its soil, its ports, its commerce, nor its inhabitants are for any practical purpose considered American. The flag of the United States of America floats over the soil of Puerto Rico, but it does not make American even the children who are born under its shade. Ships coming from the ports of any continental portion of the United States of America and entering a port of Puerto Rico do not enter an American but a foreign port, and are subject to pay custom duties, tonnage dues, &c.

"The commerce of Puerto Rico with the rest of the United States of America instead of being free as the commerce between Massachusetts and Florida, or New York and Louisiana, is burdened by a tariff heavier and more obnoxious than that which was in force when Puerto Rico was Spanish, and its commerce was subject to the reciprocity arrangements, which, under the inspiration of Mr. Blaine, were concluded in 1890, between the United States and Spain. And although Puerto Rico is American, and the government is vested in American officials, and all there is American from the Governor General to the health officer of the humblest port of the island, no protection is given to any Puerto Rican except upon condition that it be carefully expressed that he is protected as a native Puerto Rican, but not as an American.

"Of liberty and self-government the Puerto Rican people have not had as yet any taste. They are subject in all things to the supreme will of a Military Governor, subject to no one else, though in time of peace, then the Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, through exclusively the channels of the War Department.

"Between Gen. Macias and Gen. Henry no difference has been shown so far than that the latter speaks a language which the Puerto Ricans do not understand, and that the former never ordered any graves to be dug to be filled with Puerto Rica corpses when trouble was anticipated.

"If the war which the United States of America waged against Spain for purely humanitarian purposes freed Puerto Rico, as it is said, the Puerto Rican people do not know as yet of what that freedom consists. They are treated as an inferior, dependent people, needing to be educated and Christianized and civilized, and in the procession of the Peace Jubilee, celebrated with great pomp at Washington, which the President reviewed surrounded by his Cabinet and the diplomatic body and the élite of Washington society, no other symbol was made to appear to represent Puerto Rico and Puerto Rican civilization than a dilapidated little negro boy poorly riding on the back of a not less dilapidated little pony, with the announcement, which excited the joyous shouts of the multitude, 'Puerto Rican Express.'

"This is the recognition which Puerto Rico has secured for having opened its arms and offered no resistance to the American invaders!

"If Puerto Rico is not now a jewel belonging to the Crown of Spain, as it was often said during the four centuries, the satisfaction to be derived from this fact is nothing but theoretical. Puerto Rico can now say with Tacitus that it is rather without a master than in the enjoyment of liberty—magis sine domino quam in libertate. It may also repeat with the Prophet of the Lamentations: 'Our inheritance is turned to aliens, our homes to strangers; we are become orphans without a father. We have given our hand to Egypt and to the Assyrians that we might be satisfied with bread.'

"The spectacle of a purely military government under the United States of America does seem very strange. And, nevertheless, it has been given for about nine months, and no prospect of relief seems to be in sight. History has repeated itself, and if it was always said with reason that the Spanish Viceroys and Captains General in America were all powerful for the evil and powerless for the good, the very same thing can be said of Puerto Rico under the military control of the freest country in the world.

"This attitude of the American Government with regard to Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican people, if compared with the one it has taken with regard to the Philippine Islands and their people, shows a lack of consideration and justice thoroughly unexpected and unpardonable. The Filipinos are in arms against the United States; they are ignoring the cession which Spain made of their country in favor of the United States; they are resisting, unguibus et dentibus, to the best of their ability and power, the authority of the United States; and, nevertheless, they are offered by the United States a civil government and many other things which, when asked by the Puerto Ricans, find no response, or are met with the frivolous, groundless answer that the President has no power to grant them; and the spectacle is thus given that there are two standards of weights and measures—one to be used with the Filipinos and another with the Puerto Ricans.

"If a Civil Governor General and an advisory council and many other things can be given to the Filipinos, rightfully, why is it that the same thing cannot be rightfully given to the Puerto Ricans? Since when has it been the rule in this country, the best Republic in the world, that in order to obtain justice, violence and bloodshed are first to be resorted to?

"The condition of things in Puerto Rico when the Government of the United States of America decided to go to war with Spain to enforce the mandate of Congress that Spain should relinquish at once her sovereignty over Cuba was by far different from the condition of things which then prevailed in the latter island.

"Puerto Rico had never been afflicted as Cuba by war or revolution. Mr. Cushing, United States Minister at Madrid, could say with reason to Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, on March 1, 1876: 'Puerto Rico is a contented possession of Spain, having received concessions withheld from Cuba, which had been the scene of war for seven years.' (Extract, Documents of the Senate, No. 166, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, Page 105.) Subsequent to Mr. Cushing's statement Puerto Rico continued in peace, and its wealth and prosperity, specially in the time which the reciprocity arrangements initiated and carried on by Mr. Blaine were in force, became phenomenal.

"Puerto Rico was not by any means a proper subject for American intervention. If war was carried to its territory by the United States it was because Puerto Rico was Spanish territory and because it was said that for military reasons hostilities were necessary both in the Greater and Lesser Antilles. And if Puerto Rico was ceded by Spain to the United States, not entirely without protest by Spain, it was only because President McKinley, 'desirous of exhibiting signal generosity to Spain,' relieved her from paying any war indemnity to the United States, but demanded in exchange the cession.' (Mr. Day to Duke Almodovar del Rio, July 30, 1898.)

"Through that act of signal generosity of President McKinley, resembling that of Judas when killing young Lausus, Puerto Rico became an American possession.

"The voice of Puerto Rico was not heard. The idea that the Puerto Rican people might have something to say on the subject, or that a bargain of this kind, no matter how generous on the part of one belligerent, might need at least pro forma the consent of the Puerto Rican people was not even thought of. The island and its people were conveyed from one sovereign to another as a farm and its cattle are conveyed from one master to another.

"When France was forced to cede Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, without consulting their people, the potent voice of Charles Sumner was heard in protest. He delivered in Boston his famous lecture, called by him, 'The Duel Between France and Germany.' And then he said: 'France cannot sell or transfer them against their consent. Count the great masters and you will find their concurrent authority. Grotius, from whom on such a question there can be no appeal, adjudges. "In the alienation of part of a sovereignty it is required that the part to be alienated consent to the act." Of the same opinion is Puffendorff, declaring, "to make such a conveyance valid the consent of the people is required." Vattel crowns this testimony when he adds that a province abandoned and dismembered is not obliged to receive the new master attempted to be given it. Before such texts, stronger than a fortress, the soldiers of Germany must halt.'

"Take from there the words Alsace and Lorraine and Germany and replace them by Puerto Rico and the United States, and the case of Puerto Rico is made by perhaps the highest figure as a scholar, as a statesman, and as a patriot in the Republican Party of the United States of America.

"This pamphlet is intended not to make opposition to the Government, but to aid it in doing justice to Puerto Rico. It has for its object to formulate in a precise manner the aspirations of Puerto Rico. It has been prepared to show to the people of the United States of America and of the whole world that the Puerto Rican people do not submit in silence to be treated as slaves or as dependent beings little less than savages, needing protection from the outside and entitled to nothing else than guardianship by the sword.

"The signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States said on July 4, 1776, that they held 'these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and they added that 'to secure these rights Governments are instituted,' and that these Governments can only derive 'their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"The Puerto Rican people, in asking from the people to whom they have aggregated that the principles of the first enactment to be found in their statute books be applied to them, are not asking for favors. They are demanding justice."

BERMUDA DELEGATES ARRIVE.

They Come to Attend the Reciprocity Conference at Washington.

Among the passengers on the steamship Orinoco, which arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, were the delegates appointed from Bermuda to attend the reciprocity conference to be held in Washington. The delegates are the Hon. T. J. Madson, J. H. Trininghame, Jr., and the Hon. A. Allison, Colonial Secretary.

The acquisition of Puerto Rico and the control of Cuba by the United States have been a serious blow to the fruit, vegetable, coffee, and sugar industries of the Bermudas, West Indies, and British Guiana, the residents of which colonies are clamoring for the reciprocity provided by the Quigley bill. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, is openly opposed to the measure, but to appease the feelings of the colonists in the matter has acquiesced in the appointment of delegates to seek relief at Washington.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, acting for British Guiana, and V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works; D. S. Gideon, member of the Legislative Council, and A. W. Farquharson, representing Jamaica, are already in this country. None of the delegates is empowered to enter into any agreement with this country, and the Washington negotiations, it is understood, are not likely to develop any really important results.

THIEF ROBBED BY THIEVES.

Rossini, Charged with Taking Employer's Money, Loses It.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Detectives Kane and McDonnell arrested Mathew Rossini of 271 Hermitage Avenue to-day on the charge of robbing his employer, John Leoni, of $800. The detectives recovered $180.

When questioned as to what became of the balance of the money taken by him, it developed that Rossini also was the victim of thieves. He claims that $450 of the amount was in silver, and this he buried in the ground. When he went there to take possession of it, he found he, too, had been robbed.

CHICAGO'S CREDIT IS GOOD.

School and Bridge Refunding Bonds Sold at a Big Premium.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Another high-price record was established for Chicago city bonds to-day, when an issue of $618,000 3½ per cent. twenty-year gold refunding bonds are sold at a premium of $37,549.60, equal to a price of 106.76 and an interest-bearing basis of 3.09 per cent. The best previous price record was established last December, when $88,000 3½ per cent. twenty-year bonds brought 104.41, equal to an interest-bearing basis of 3.20 per cent.

The bonds issued yesterday are to replace 7 per cent. tunnel, school, and bridge bonds maturing July 1. The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company was the highest bidder for the whole amount. No out-of-town bids were received.

A NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.

Another Concern in Chicago Will Try to Oust Old Forwarders.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Express companies are threatened with a serious rival in the United Forwarding Company, with a capital stock of $17,000,000.

This concern, lately organized in the East, promises to begin operations at once in twenty-five leading cities, including Chicago. It claims that the large express companies are now enjoying a practical monopoly of the express and forwarding business of the country, and that they charge excessive rates, which the new concern will cut 20 to 40 per cent. Its officers include F. R. Donahue of Chicago, who is Vice President of a local express company; W. J. Hogan of Indianapolis, H. H. Walker of New York, and O. D. Pillsbury of Boston.

Mr. Donahue says that the system of forwarding parcels, packages, and general merchandise to be used by the new company differs from that now used by the express companies, and will be quicker as to delivery. Boats, electric cars, delivery wagons, and fast freight trains will be employed by the new organization, while the express companies confine themselves almost exclusively to express lines. The new company denies that it will be bought out by the express companies. Officers of other large companies make light of the promises of the new company.

MAYOR HARRISON'S MISHAP.

Bicycle Ruined and His Feelings Wounded in a Collision.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—Mayor Harrison had his bicycle smashed, some skin removed from his legs, and his feelings wounded in a collision with a coal cart while riding home from the City Hall. In North Clark Street a man jumped from a car going north. The Mayor was so near him that in order not to strike him with his wheel he was forced to make a sudden turn to the right. Just around the corner his Honor met two women, who appeared too frightened to move. They were to his left. To his right was a coal cart, with a driver on top who was not paying attention to anybody or anything.

The Mayor did not want to strike the women. He jumped from his wheel while it was going toward the horses and took to the pavement, sliding along as best he could. The frightened women, for wh

bers—Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Francisco, Williams, and Van Nostrand—refused to vote, but 23 votes were mustered under Leader Oakley's urging, and the resolution was passed, only 22 votes being necessary.

In the discussion Councilman Engel attacked the Controller for his threats against the Municipal Assembly. He said he would vote for the resolution because it had been made an organization measure, not because of the Controller's "bluffs." This led Councilman Leich to remark that it was evident that Tammany Hall was responsible for the hold-up of bond issues; that it evidently could get a resolution out when it really wanted it.

When the resolution approving the issue of $2,100,000 of bonds for the new Hall of Records came up, Councilman Leich said it had been held up in the Board of Estimate for nearly a year. President Guggenheimer said the resolution had been submitted to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the validity of the contract which had been awarded by the last administration to a contractor whose bid had been $350,000 higher than the lowest bid.

"I understand that a certain construction company has got a contract on that building, which may account for its final approval by the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Cassidy.

"That is not so," replied Mr. Guggenheimer.

There were but eighteen votes for the Hall of Records bond resolution, and it failed. Councilmen Cassidy, Doyle, Francisco, French, and Leich of Brooklyn and Murray of the Bronx voted "No."

A resolution authorizing $300,000 of bonds for new firehouses and sites was passed, receiving a bare 22 votes. Efforts to call up the Long Island water supply resolution failed. As the Council adjourned, Mr. Oakley, the Tammany leader, gave notice that he would at the next meeting move to discharge the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs from further consideration of the resolution for $2,000,000 of repaving bonds. The committee, he declared had not done its duty in the matter, having had the resolution since March 7 without acting on it.

Against Coler's Coney Island Park.

In opposition to Controller Coler's plan for making a park out of Coney Island the Council yesterday adopted a resolution, introduced by Councilman Doyle, requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside $250,000 for improving Coney Island Park, Bensonhurst Park, and Fort Hamilton Park, which have in the aggregate more than three miles of water frontage.

CHAIRMAN ODELL SAILS TO-DAY

Believes It a Good Time This Year for Republicans to Get Ready for National Campaign.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee will sail on the American liner New York to-day for Europe. Speaking of political conditions and prospects at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, he said:

"The Republican Party throughout the State is well organized and is united in almost or quite every county. The leaders with whom I am in close contact are thus early showing signs of activity, and in many counties the conventions have been called to make nominations for the Assembly and for county officers. Among these are St. Lawrence, Allegany, Chautauqua, and Steuben. Assembly candidates have been nominated in Clinton, Fulton and Hamilton, and Washington Counties.

"I do not regard this as an off year in politics, for myself, I do not believe there can be such a thing as an off year if there are any local contests between the parties. The election next Fall will be considered a test of the regard in which the National and State administrations are held by the people of New York.

"My view of it is that Republicans ought to take this opportunity to indorse the course and uphold the hands of President McKinley, and so long as the insurgents in the Philippines are shooting against the American flag and are endangering the lives of American soldiers, patriotic citizens should put their shoulders and their votes behind the President.

"Gov. Roosevelt's administration at Albany is square-toed, honest, and honorable, and not only strengthens the Republican Party, but commands the respect of all citizens of all parties. It is of great importance that he have a Republican majority behind him in the Assembly next Winter, and throughout the State the Republicans are disposed to nominate their strongest men. They will also go into the fight for all local offices, impressed with the idea that this year is only a preliminary to the National campaign next year.

"I believe in fighting for every inch of ground on all possible occasions. It is a good time this year to get ready for next."

Chairman Odell will be accompanied abroad by his family. He expects to be away six weeks, and when he returns he will take up immediately the work of the Fall campaign.

John C. Sheehan Confident.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District at the Pequod Club last night John C. Sheehan said: "I am very much encouraged as to the outcome of the fight. It only confirms my belief that the people of this ward are loyal to the old organization. I have no fear of the opposition." The meeting was the largest that had been held for some time. Inspectors were appointed for the next election. The meeting also adopted resolutions of condolence on the death of Alderman Seifke.

TEXAS IS FOR BRYAN.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of the Lone Star State Talks on Politics.

James S. Hogg, ex-Governor of Texas and a prominent figure in Southern politics, has been in the city for several days. Talking yesterday of the political situation he said:

"I am satisfied the Democratic National Convention next year will nominate William J. Bryan on the much-abused Chicago platform. The resolutions will also declare against imperialism and a colonial policy, and against the annexation of the Philippines and all other countries of the Eastern hemisphere. They will favor the maintenance of the pledge that the Cubans shall have an independent Government of their own, and that when in a suitable condition and their people desire it Cuba shall be admitted as a State.

"Texans generally," he said, "do not, as reported, favor expansion, but they do believe in the Monroe doctrine. They oppose the annexation of the Philippines, favor Statehood for Cuba, and while indifferent about Puerto Rico, would not obect to making it a county of the State of Cuba. They certainly would not want to see it again owned by a foreign power.

"Texas will be for Bryan and the Chicago platform. It will be against the protective tariff, the mother of trusts, and against trusts, the tentacles of imperialism."

Ex-Gov. Hogg concluded by saying that he favored the Jefferson theory of expansion.

Strikers Return to Work.

The twenty men who struck on the Hall of Records foundation work went back yesterday morning to work. They struck Monday because they are getting only 17½ cents an hour for a ten-hour day, while they claim they ought to get $2 a day, the city rate. They tried to get the other workmen to go out, but failed, and they went back at the old rate.

War Tax on Gas Meter Deposits.

"The gas companies must pay the war tax on receipts for meter deposits," said Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson last night. "All companies are in the habit of requiring a deposit for use of the meter, and they give a receipt for this deposit, which draws interest. Only one company in my district, which comprises the State of New York and the northern half of New Jersey, has paid this tax. All the other companies in the district will be brought to account, and the revenue accruing to the Government therefrom will be very large."

Ammonia in Gash on Woman's Wrist.

While trying to catch a Thirty-fourth Street car going east, last evening, a well-dressed young woman who had alighted from a Broadway cable car fell, breaking a bottle containing ammonia, which she carried in her hand. In falling the woman was cut on her left wrist, and some of the ammonia entered the gash. She fainted from the pain and was carried into a nearby drug store, where she was attended by Dr. Sully of the New York Hospital. She refused to give her name, but said she lived in Long Island City. She entered a cab and left for her home.

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice, Appellate Division, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Supplement of next Sunday. (June 25th.)—Adv.

ZIMMERMANN'S ODD DEATH

Coroner Hart Investigating a Widow's Charge of Murder.

DALY BOY'S STRAIGHT STORY

The Lad Accompanied the Man to Goddard's Home and Fled When a Quarrel Began.

The District Attorney, through Mr. Unger, has turned over to Coroner Hart all the letters and papers in the case of Louis Zimmermann, who is said to have fallen down stairs, and was killed, at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street on Oct. 29. He had gone to that address to see Alpheas J. Goddard, for the purpose of collecting a bill. Zimmermann's widow alleges that his death was due to violence. Zimmermann was buried a few days later at the expense of Mr. Goddard, and his widow declares that she knew nothing of his death or burial until nearly two weeks had elapsed. She has for some time been making efforts, through the Legal Aid Society and other channels, to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities. Mr. Unger has asked the Coroner to make an investigation. The following statement relative to the case was issued yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Unger:

Late in the afternoon of May 29, 1899, Mrs. Zimmerman, an elderly German lady, who could not speak English, called at this office in company with Mrs. Scholer, and presented a letter from Mr. Carl Schurz, the General Counsel for the Legal Aid Society.

I do not recall the contents of the letter, as I turned it over to the Coroners' office, but at the time, in a simple artless way, which would command the sympathy of any one, Mrs. Zimmerman told me the story of her husband's death and the strange circumstances attending his burial, substantially as it was published in this morning's papers. This office was impressed with the woman's story at the time and deemed it worthy of investigation, and as a means thereto requested Mrs. Zimmerman to send some formal statement with regard to it. Instead of doing so, Mrs. Zimmerman called at this office yesterday with the informal letter which was turned over to, and is now on file in, the Coroners' office.

Mr. Unger said that the case was now in Coroner Hart's hands. Coroner Hart had charge of the matter originally. Coroner Hart was not at his office yesterday, and repeated efforts made to find him last night were unsuccessful, but the investigation probably also will determine by whose order the body of the man was removed from the house to which he met his death to the undertaking establishment of Henry Topping at 707 Columbus Avenue, where it was viewed the next day by Coroner's Physician Weston.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE RECORDS.

There is nothing in the records of the Coroner's office to show that any order for the removal of the body was issued there, and it is claimed by Dr. Ferdinand, King, who lived in the house at the time, and who saw the man after his death, that Mr. Goddard acted on the advice and by the consent of the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station in having the body removed to the undertaking establishment before the Coroner viewed it.

Capt. Haughey of the West One Hundredth Street Station has only the records on the blotter to guide him in the case, as he was not the precinct commander at the time of the death. It was then in the charge of Capt. Titus. At the station house it was stated yesterday by Sergt. McGloin, who was in the house when the report was made, that Sergt. Gallagher refused to give Mr. Goddard consent to remove the body, and advised him that such a permit could come only from the Coroner. Then the police, it seems, took no further interest in the matter, and when the body was removed they supposed, so it was stated yesterday, that the necessary consent had been obtained. The following is the station house record as given out yesterday by Capt. Haughey:

6:50 P. M.—Louis Zimmermann, forty-five years, of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Tremont Avenue, while visiting Alpheas Goddard at his residence, 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, fell from third to second floor on stairs and broke his neck. Had large cut on forehead, which was received by fall. Attended by Dr. Ferdinand King, who pronounced him dead; also Ambulance Surgeon Goeltz of the Manhattan Hospital pronounced life extinct. Coroner notified and body removed to undertaking shop of Henry Topping, 707 Columbus Avenue. Witnesses—John Daly, twelve years old, of 158 East One Hundred and Third Street, and Henry Shaegress, of 18 West One Hundred and Third Street. Body removed at 3 A. M., order of Coroner Hart.

Capt. Haughey said that it was strange that Mrs. Zimmermann claimed to know nothing of the matter until Nov. 11 on account of the following marginal note which he said appeared on the blotter:

"Wife, Mrs. Zimmermann of 1,887 Park Avenue, claimed man as her husband Nov. 1."

MYSTERIOUS MARGINAL NOTE.

Capt. Haughey could not tell how the marginal note got on the blotter, nor could he explain the fact that according to the statement of Sergt. McGloin, of his command, Mr. Goddard, as well as the police, were at that time making efforts to find the man's relatives. When asked why if Mrs. Zimmerman had appeared on the date on the blotter Mr Goddard was not notified, Capt. Haughey again said that he knew nothing of the case except what appeared on the record. It was also learned yesterday that a detective attached to the West One Hundredth Street station had been sent to see Coroner Hart, presumably about this case, but the Captain would give no information about that point.

Sergt. McGloin said he was in the station house on reserve duty when the case was reported there, and he said that Mr. Goddard seemed very anxious to have the body taken out of the house. He explained this anxiety by saying that the tenants objected to the body remaining in the empty flat where it had been taken, and that he wanted to meet their wishes in the matter. Sergt. McGloin also said that he remembered when the boy John Daly came to the station house with Mr. Goddard and Dr. King, accompanied by a policeman.

Sergt. Gallagher, who was in charge, closely questioned the boy, who said he had piloted Zimmermann to the flat, and thought the man was slightly intoxicated. The Sergeant said he heard the boy tell Sergt. Gallagher that he had seen Zimmermann fall down half a short flight of steps, and that at that time Mr. Goddard was standing at the top of the flight above.

Dr. Ferdinand King, who saw the man after he died, and who at that time lived in the house where Zimmermann met his death, was seen at his residence, 248 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, last night. He said he happened to come in just after the man had been taken into the unoccupied flat. He saw that he was dead, but nevertheless gave him a hypodermic injection of strychnine, but the drug failed to bring any reaction.

Dr. King said that the man's neck was broken. A few minutes later a policeman came in, and then an ambulance surgeon called and confirmed the diagnosis. Dr. King also made the emphatic statement that Mr. Goddard had told him that he had the body removed to the undertaker's with the consent of the police.

"Mr. Goddard told me that everything he did in the matter he did at the suggestion of the police," said Dr. King. "He also said that he had asked the police to make a thorough search for the dead man's relatives."

Dr. King said that he did not feel called upon to make a report, as it was not usual or necessary in cases of this kind when a physician was called hurriedly and the matter afterward passed into the hands of the police. He said that later he was summoned to the Coroners' office, where he made a statement to the Coroner or an assistant. He saw no jury or other usual evidences of an inquest, he said. Dr. King said that he saw the wound in the man's head, but did not think that it contributed in any way to the man's death. He considered it merely superficial.

THE BOY'S STORY.

John Daly, the boy who piloted Zimmermann to Goddard's flat, told his story yesterday, and it differs materially from the statement that he is alleged to have made to the police. Daly is a very bright boy, and says he remembers every circumstance connected with the case well. He is positive in his statement that he neither saw Mr. Goddard at the time Zimmermann came pitching down the stairs, nor did he see the man fall. All he heard, he says, was the noise of a fall, and when he saw the man lying in a heap at the foot of the stairs he ran away.

"I was near the Park on that day," said John last night, in the presence of his father and mother, "when a man came along and asked me where No. 18 was. I told him there was no such number on the east side of One Hundred and Third Street, and he showed me a card on which was written '18 West One Hundred and Third Street.' I told him that was on the other side of the Park, and he asked me to go over with him as he could not find his way in the Park. When we got over to the house he showed me the name of Goddard written on the other side of the card, and I rang the bell under that name in the hall. I went up stairs with the man, and Mrs. Goddard came to the door. She asked him who he wanted to see, and he said he wished to speak to Mr. Goddard. She called her husband, and he came out and asked the man what he wanted.

"'I want my money,' said the man.

"'Who are you?' asked Mr. Goddard.

"Then Zimmermann told him, and they had an argument, and Mr. Goddard said he would send him the money next week. Zimmermann said he had his rent to pay, and wouldn't leave until he got his money.

"'You get out of here!' said Mr. Goddard in a loud voice, 'or I'll throw you down stairs!'

"Still Zimmermann would not move, and said he wanted his money. Mr. Goddard pushed him away from the door and said if he did not go he would call a policeman. Mr. Goddard was very mad, and I started down stairs, as I thought there might be trouble. I had walked down a flight and a half when I heard some one coming behind me. There was thick carpet on the stairs, so I did not hear the walking very loud, but I thought it was Zimmermann. I had got down three steps on the next flight when I heard what sounded like a fall, and when I turned around and looked I saw Zimmermann land at the bottom of the flight above.

"He was all doubled up, and the blood was running from a big cut in his head. Then I ran down stairs and out in the street, and when I came back I looked through the glass door leading from the street and saw the janitor going up with a bucket. I knocked on the glass, but he didn't open the door. Then a man went in, and I followed him up. He went in a flat where Zimmermann was lying on the floor, and I saw him take a little case out of his pocket with some needles in it and do something with Zimmermann. Then the ambulance came and the policeman, and then they took me to the station.

"I did not see Zimmermann fall, because I was down three steps of another flight ahead of him, and I didn't see Mr. Goddard, because I couldn't from where I was. I think that is what I said in the police station. Nobody said anything to me until I got there. After I talked to the policeman at the desk I walked around to the house again, and then Mr. Goddard gave me a quarter to pay my car fare home.

"I rode home on the Columbus Avenue car to Fifty-ninth Street and then across and up Lexington Avenue. Then I went to bed and had a sleep, and that's all I know. I remember, though, that while Mr. Goddard was speaking to Zimmermann, Mrs. Goddard came out again in the hall and said that the same man had been to the house several times before, and had bothered her about money. Mr. Goddard said he had never seen him before."

Young Daly's father listened to his son's recital carefully. He said that some time after the occurrence, he did not remember just when, the janitor, Shaerges, came to the house with another man, and they had John tell his story. The other man, whom Mr. Daly did not know, asked the boy to come to the office of the Adamant Manufacturing Company on Fifth Avenue, of which Mr. Goddard was formerly manager, and repeat his story to a man named Humphrey. The boy did so, going there with his father, and Mr. Daly said that in spite of a rigid examination by Humphrey John told exactly the same story on that occasion as he told last night.

GODDARD IN TROUBLE BEFORE.

According to Henry W. Helfer, a lawyer of 132 Nassau Street, Mr. Goddard has been in trouble arising out of an assault he is alleged to have committed on Thomas T. Crean. Mr. Helfer had in August last a claim for collection against the Adamant Manufacturing Company of America, of which Goddard was manager. The claim was for typewriters, and the typewriting company gave its attorneys the bill to collect.

Mr. Helfer sued the company, and his men attempted at various times to serve Goddard, but unsuccessfully. Thomas F. Crean, an employe of the typewriting concern, and now its superintendent in the Pittsburg branch office, knew Goddard, and went to his office and attempted to serve a paper on him.

He could not find him and then went to Goddard's house at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, but the manager was on the alert and escaped service by going over the roofs of the adjoining houses. Later in the day Mr. Crean succeeded in finding him in his office, but instead of serving the paper, he alleges, he was severely punched by Goddard.

The claim was settled later, but Mr. Crean brought a civil suit for $500 damages. "The suit is still pending," said Mr. Helfer yesterday, "and we will probably not get it on the calendar until next Fall."

An anonymous typewritten letter was received at the District Attorney's office late yesterday which read as follows:

"If you look at the books of the Court of Special Sessions in August last you will find a charge pending by Crean against A. J. Goddard for assault and battery. This will not be disposed of until a civil suit begun by Lawyer H. W. Helfer is disposed of."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Butler, Schultze & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Schultze, millinery; 640 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Bollerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; R. Bollerstein, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. Clarke, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, jr., linens, laces, and upholstery goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. C. Rathbun, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Sawyer, George O., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Newman, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics and dress goods; 338 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Strouss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and handkerchiefs; 309 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wasserman, Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery, cloaks, and furnishing goods; H. D. Thompson, domestics and linens; St. Denis Hotel.

Colvig, M. L., Wheeling West Va., furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fahy, Schantz, Bullock & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. G. Mertz, dry goods; A. L. Schantz, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Hunter, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. J. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; R. H. Booth, furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shapinsky, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Shapinsky, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; L. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. G. Wallace, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Curry, Key West, Fla.; M. M. Curry, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, notions and furnishing goods; E. N. Stoner, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shauer, upholstery goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; A. C. Lane, hosiery; 484 Broome St.; Hotel Imperial.

Moore & Biers, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Biers, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New York—Cedar Lake, Florence L. Goodyear; Stanwix, John Baynes; Yates, Chester F. Barry.

New Jersey—Burrsville, Walter Havens; Dupalles, Adam Dealaman.

"A Good Name At Home

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." In Lowell, Mass., where Hood's Sarsaparilla is made, it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad, and it is universally recognized as the best blood medicine money can buy. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HIGH WIND DOES DAMAGE

The Fire Department Service, Shipping, and Trees Suffer.

A GRAND ELECTRICAL DISPLAY

Heavy Rain in Northern Part of the City, but Little in the Lower Portion—A Glorious Sunset.

The weather in New York and vicinity yesterday was freakish and uncertain in its nature, and completely upset all calculations and prognostications.

The day began with a fairly high temperature, the mercury standing at 75 degrees at 9 A. M. It got 7 degrees higher before noon, the humidity keeping well up in the procession with about 68 per cent. At 3 o'clock the mercury stood at 86 degrees, and at 4 o'clock established the record for the day at 87. The southwest wind which swept along at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour did not bring the comfort that might have been expected of it, but, instead, came in conflict with the set of the tide and raised about as nasty a sea in the harbor during the afternoon and evening as the river and harbor craft have had to contend with during the season. Along the Battery wall the water pounded viciously, forming good-sized breakers, which flung themselves high above the sea wall. Ferryboats experienced difficulty in making their slips, and several minor accidents resulted. The most serious of these was caused to the immigrant transfer boat John E. Moore, which was tied up at the Barge Office landing. The fishing steamer Dolphin, while backing to get clear of her pier, at the Liberty Island landing at the Battery, was caught by the wind and tide and thrown against the Moore. The joiner work on both sides of the Moore was badly crushed, and she will have to be laid up for repairs.

Shortly after 6 o'clock tremendous rain clouds of inky blackness loomed up from the southwest and rolled toward the city. The inhabitants, expecting a deluge, ran for shelter, and the trolley cars were soon filled to overflowing with perspiring passengers, the while blinding flashes of lightning illumining the heavens. Everybody and everything were ready to welcome the expected downpour, which finally appeared to be delayed over on the Jersey side. The storm broke furiously over Westchester County, extending as far down as Harlem, where signs were torn from their fastenings, fences and trees were blown down by the wind, and the streets were filled with flying dust and light débris, followed by a pouring rain. A large tree which blew down at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Park Avenue impeded traffic and had to be cut away.

Off to the south, in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, there appeared a solid wall of descending rain, but the greater part of New York City remained as dry as a chip until about 7:30 o'clock, when a puny rain of .02 inches fell, scarcely sufficient for the dust-laden trees and grass in the parks to drink. It was a bitter disappointment. Finally, while the thunder pealed from the north and south and east and the great cloud banks were illumined by lightning flashes, the setting sun broke through a cañon in the clouds over in the west, producing a sublime scene. The towering peaks and crags in the heavens were fringed and festooned with molten gold. The light grew bolder until the western heavens seemed on fire, and the light from the vast conflagration was reflected upon the black wall of clouds across the vault in the east. The swirling clouds in the west took on the shapes of distorted funnels and led many to believe that a tornado was approaching. The day ended with this wild orgy of the elements. The temperature dropped to 73 degrees by 9 o'clock.

Forecaster Emery said that the storm was a local affair and was really two storms. It rained heavily all around the city. There were several prostrations caused by the heat during the day.

The storm left the alarm system of the Fire Department so crippled in the southeastern part of the Borough of the Bronx that alarm boxes were completely shut off from the fire circuit during the night. The telegraph poles along Brooke Avenue were twisted, and some of them left leaning in a menacing condition.

The Fire Department's wires in the vicinity of Longwood Avenue and the Southern Boulevard were blown down. The people in that neighborhood could reach the engine houses only by telephone or by messenger last night.

At One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Walton Avenue lightning struck a big tree under which Gussie Davis, twelve years old, of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Walton Avenue, and Frederick Saunders, fourteen years old, of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Arthur Avenue, were standing during the storm. The tree was shattered. Both boys were stunned, and were bruised by falling fragments, but were able to go home.

The wires of the North River Electric Company, which lights a large part of the Bronx Borough with arc lamps, were down in many places and part of the borough was in total darkness last night.

The trolley wires on Tremont Avenue were blown down, and the Union Trolley Company's cars on that line did not run.

Runaway Horse Injures Policeman.

While endeavoring last night to stop a runaway horse belonging to Angelo Tocco of 214 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Policeman William Irving of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was thrown against an iron rod and to the ground. The officer was stepped on by the animal and sustained a severe contusion of the right thigh and internal injuries. He was taken to Harlem Hospital, and afterward to his home, on Lenox Avenue. The horse was standing on Third Avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, when he became frightened at the storm and dashed up the avenue.

Jersey City Policeman Shocked.

While Patrolman Tobin of Jersey City was turning in a report from the police signal box, at Monticello and Fairview Avenues, during the thunder shower last night he received a severe shock of electricity. Shortly after Patrolman Abernathy received a similar shock. No reports having been received from them at the police station, Detective Gallagher was sent to investigate. No sooner had he put his key in the box than he received a shock that sent him reeling across the sidewalk. Superintendent Foley ordered the box cut out of the circuit for the night.

THE MARY POWELL DAMAGED.

Tornado Near Haverstraw Blows Both Funnels Down—Great Alarm Among the Passengers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 20.—Passengers on the steamer Mary Powell this afternoon, on her up trip from New York, had a thrilling experience as the vessel emerged from Haverstraw Bay.

Two storms, one from the southwest and the other from the north, met somewhere in that vicinity and formed a tornado of almost Western velocity. Several people from this place, including Mr. and Mrs. Smith Heroy and Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Wing, were sitting on the main deck aft, watching the meteorological display, when they saw a funnel-shaped cloud of dust gather on the west shore, to which the steamer at that time was nearest. With tremendous swiftness the whirling mass approached the steamer and enveloped it. Those on board felt the hull strain and quiver, and the whole superstructure of the vessel seemed to move upward.

In a few seconds the storm released its grasp and the boat surged downward and careened to starboard. The smokestack on that side came down with a crash, and smashed in the upper part of the wheelhouse. After an interval the other smokestack fell across the upper deck toward the same side of the vessel and struck and was held by some of the iron braces that had not been torn away.

There was a scene of wild confusion among the passengers. The storm brought darkness with it and was accompanied by torrents of rain. It was expected that at any moment the steamer would go to the bottom. The electric lights were not turned on for some time, which added to the feeling of uncertainty and alarm.

Capt. Anderson reassured the passengers, and his statement that all danger was past had a calming effect.

An examination disclosed the fact that the wind had racked the woodwork of the vessel, loosening some of the posts, sustaining the upper deck, but that no serious damage had been wrought outside the wreck of the smokestacks. Natural draught was successfully used to keep up steam, and the vessel resumed her course, making all her landings. Capt. Anderson said at the Poughkeepsie wharf that the storm was the worst he had encountered in a quarter of a century's experience, and it was only the Powell's stanchness that saved her from more serious damage. He declared that repairs would be effected at once and that the vessel's trips would not be interrupted. There were about forty passengers from this city on board.

A steamer, believed to be the Emeline of Newburg, was seen ashore at Stony Point by the passengers on the Mary Powell while the storm was raging. A tow was seen to put in to Haverstraw Bay.

STREAMS OVERFLOW IN OHIO.

Raging Floods Do Great Damage to Property and Crops.

SHELBY, Ohio, June 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning an alarm was sounded by fire and church bells. Citizens hurried from their beds to find the city under water, the heavy rains of last night having swelled the little stream of Black Fork into a torrent. The flood came suddenly, and many people were removed from their homes on horseback. The principal streets are running streams, and all cellars are filled with water. Business is at a standstill. No estimate of the damage can yet be made.

Investigation this afternoon confirms the great loss of property, but it is believed that no lives were lost in this vicinity.

LOUDONVILLE, Ohio, June 20.—Heavy cloudbursts occurred here last night, accompanied by a violent electrical storm. Horse Tail Creek, a branch of Clear Fork, broke its banks, and the house of Isaac Hunter was swept from its foundations and completely destroyed. Parties have been out since daylight, unsuccessfully searching for Hunter's body. All the bridges on the stream above here are washed out. Many horses and other live stock were drowned, and all farm products in the valley are gone. At noon the water was still rising in Clear Fork. The damage to bridges and roadways will be more than $100,000, while the property loss cannot be covered by less than $200,000 more. Several buildings were struck by lightning.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 20.—Six feet of water in the streets in the lower portions of the city are the result of a heavy storm. Last night 200 people at the Casino were imprisoned for several hours by the water, which was too deep for cabs or other conveyances to rescue them.

WINDSTORMS IN INDIANA.

Houses Demolished, Telegraph Wires Down, and Railways Blocked.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 20.—A severe windstorm did considerable damage north of Muncie to-night. At Eaton William Smith's house was demolished and two frame buildings were blown down. Trees across the Fort Wayne and Cincinnati tracks blocked trains for hours. Reports have reached here that many were injured in a tornado between Portland and Ridge Hill. Wire connection has not yet been re-established.

Killed by Lightning.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 20.—Mary Luka was instantly killed by lightning, which struck her home at Audenried to-night while a severe storm was raging.

ASHLAND, Penn., June 20.—In the storm here this evening lightning struck the house of John G. Gaughan at Centralia, and killed his nine-year-old daughter Mary. Conrad Grazings's residence at Ashland was also struck and badly damaged.

QUINCY, Mass., June 20.—Richard Powers, a boy, was killed by a bolt of lightning this evening.

Damage by Storm Around Fishkill.

FISHKILL LANDING, June 20.—A thunder storm this afternoon, accompanied by a strong wind, did considerable damage throughout the whole of this section. Trees were uprooted, crops greatly damaged, and barns and other buildings destroyed. A number of trees were struck by lightning.

STORM IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., June 20.—Central New York experienced a fierce storm this afternoon. From 1 until 4 o'clock lightning, wind and a torrent of rain caused considerable damage.

At Sprout Brook, a hamlet six miles south of here, six barns were wrecked, and a number of barns and houses were unroofed. Many trees were ruined, and great damage resulted to growing crops, especially hops.

A few miles west of here two large barns were struck by lightning and burned to the ground, and the West Shore freight house here was also struck by lightning, although but little damaged. For a time there was intense darkness over the entire section.

VICTORY FOR MR. WIDDEMER.

Asbury Park Church Refuses to Accept the Pastor's Resignation.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 20.—The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer of the First Congregational Church won a victory at the meeting of his congregation this evening. He tendered his resignation before the report of the committee which had been investigating his alleged conduct toward a girl whom he employed as his secretary could be presented. The vote was taken upon his offer to resign and the pastor won.

This morning's mail contained what purported to be a verbatim copy of the testimony taken before the committee, but it was not complete, as some portions of the testimony taken, especially that of the minister himself, were cut out. The copies sent out were directed to the members of the church. In them there was great stress laid upon the points that seemed bad for the minister.

The girl, Lizzie Petty, according to the testimony as printed, told several persons that her relations toward Mr. Widdemer were rather affectionate. He was alleged to have kissed her, but these things the girl herself denied, and denied having told any one the things they testified to.

When the vote was taken by the congregation to accept or reject the resignation tendered by the minister, it stood 69 to 52 in favor of refusing to accept it.

Despite this victory it is likely Mr. Widdemer may have to leave the church, as those who are leading in the efforts to oust him are in the controlling bodies, and it is thought will be able to retain the church.

In that case Mr. Widdemer and his friends may start a new church. Mr. Widdemer started the First Congregational after having trouble with the Presbyterian Church.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

This Day, Wednesday.

Satin String Ties, 12c.
Piqué Revers or Blouse Fronts, . . . 58c.
Piqué Stock with White or Colored Lawn Bows,
19c., 35c. & 45c.

COLUMBIA NEARLY READY

Efforts Being Made to Render a Trial Trip Possible To-day.

SHEAVES TO BE REPLACED

It Is Supposed that the First Lot Were Faulty Because of a Mistake in the Aluminum Alloy.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 20.—Every possible effort is being made to get the Columbia rigged in time for a trial trip to-morrow, and although the steel boom is yet to be slung, the arrival in Bristol to-day of an additional number of sheaves for the blocks leads to the belief that the new cup defender will leave the yard on the day scheduled, although it may be late in the afternoon.

Some of the slings for the boom were sent aloft this morning. All the backstays are up, and, with the topmast on end, there is very little more to do as far as the standing rigging is concerned. It will take but a few hours to put the gaff in place, and the crew can easily bend the sails in a short time.

Capt. Barr said this morning that he hoped to have the boat out some time to-morrow afternoon for a short sail, perhaps as far as Newport, but that he certainly would try to get the boat down to that city on Thursday morning.

The Columbia will not be taken outside of Newport for a day or two, but will be sailed on Narragansett Bay until the running rigging is in good working order.

It should be understood that only the sheaves of the blocks failed to stand the test. The blocks themselves, which were made by Walter Coleman's Sons of this city, stood the severe test without trouble.

The sheaves were made of aluminum. The blocks used on the Defender also have aluminum sheaves. The Defender's sheaves, however, were made by Bloomer of Pawtucket, who used a special alloy.

It is believed that in the construction of the Columbia's sheaves, which were made at Warren at the foundry leased by the boatbuilders, there was some misunderstanding in relation to the alloy. At the test it was found that the aluminum was not stiff enough to stand the strain. It gave way in places and also stretched.

Speculation regarding the sail area of the Columbia is now seasonable, and the curious are on tip-toe for a sight of the big mainsail. It is the general belief, drawing deductions from the location of the mast, that much of the increased sail space will be in the mainsail, the sail in which there is the greatest driving power.

One statement to-day is that the mainsail will contain 7,500 square feet of canvas, or about 1,200 square feet more than the Defender's mainsail, which, it is understood, contained 6,305 feet. However this may be, it is very evident that the new yacht is going to show a big spread in her mainmast.

The new sheaves are being made by Bloomer, the order being given last week. It is understood that the order was a duplicate of that given for the Defender's sheaves, and the firm was in consequence enabled to get at work on the sheaves proper without delay. The sheaves are being shipped to Bristol as fast as they are completed, and it is expected that the last lot will be sent to-morrow noon.

As soon as the sheaves are received in Bristol they will be fitted to the blocks, which will be a job of but small magnitude. It is confidently expected therefore that if the Columbia is not ready for a spin to-morrow afternoon, she will certainly go out on Thursday.

The Defender arrived in Bristol from Newport and exchanged her mainsails.

Signal Letters for the Columbia.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The new cup defender Columbia to-day was awarded by the Navigation Bureau the signal letters K. P. D. V., and the official number 105,354. Her gross tonnage is 145, net 118. Other dimensions are withheld.

WORK ON THE SHAMROCK.

Reported She Will Be Launched Within a Week in the Daytime.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily News reports this morning a conversation between one of its representatives and a member of the crew of the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup.

The sailor said the Sh

WHEATON FOILS FILIPINOS

Saves Imus from Attack and Seizes Perez Das Marinas.

THE REBEL DEAD NUMBER 100

American Loss Slight—Wheaton Now Driving the Enemy Before Him—Highly Praised by Otis.

MANILA, June 20.—The troops commanded by Gen. Wheaton entered Perez das Marinas to-day without opposition, except upon the part of small bodies of rebels, who inflicted no losses upon the Americans. The town is an unimportant place, surrounded by swamps, and Gen. Wheaton will probably return to Imus.

The latest list of the American casualties in yesterday's fighting shows that five were killed and twenty-three wounded. The list includes no officers. The wounded were brought to Manila from Bacoor in cascoes.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson arrived here to-day on board the United States transport Zafiro, from Hongkong, and raised his flag on the United States cruiser Baltimore. The commanders of all the warships called upon the Admiral during the course of the day.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Otis forwards the following:

Manila, June 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Wheaton at Imus, Cavite Province, with four guns, four battalions, Fourth and Fourteenth Infantry, Nevada troop cavalry, sent battalion south on reconnoissance direction of Das Marinas yesterday morning, where enemy reported concentrating scattered forces; battalion encountered enemy's forces, 2,000 marching to attack Imus; successful impeding its progress. Wheaton, with two guns and two battalions, hurried forward, repulsed enemy with heavy loss; enemy leaving over 100 dead on field; our loss, five killed, twenty-three wounded. Wheaton reinforced last night by battalion Ninth Infantry; is driving enemy beyond Das Marinas, now in his possession. Casualties to-day not reported. Wheaton's qualities for bold and successful attack unsurpassed. OTIS.

SPICER'S STORY OF MASSACRE.

Washington Not Informed of Reported Occurrences at Balabac.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It required some persistent rummaging to-day in two departments of the Government to obtain any information concerning the Island of Balabac, in the Philippines, where, according to the report of Capt. George T. Spicer of the ship Glooscap, printed in THE TIMES to-day, the natives massacred all the male Spaniards at Balabac and divided the women among the islanders as slaves.

The result of inquiries in the War Department, and particularly of Major Simpson of the Adjutant General's office, who was not long ago on duty in the Philippines, was the discovery that Capt. Spicer, on the trip mentioned in THE TIMES's story, learned, while passing Balabac, that the Cape Melville Lighthouse was abandoned, relieved the necessities of the keepers, and sent word through the British authorities to the British Embassy here, asking that the representative of Great Britain request the United States Government to replace the Belville Lighthouse as early as possible. That request has been communicated to the officer commanding our forces in Manila.

Upon directing the attention of the Department of State to the matter, it was ascertained that the letter or note submitted by the British Embassy bearing date about as early as Capt. Spicer's report, contained nothing more than an account of meeting the boatload of natives who needed supplies of oil and food, the suggestion that the United States should maintain the light house, and not the slightest allusion to the killing of Spanish men and the enslavement of Spanish women.

It is considered remarkable that Capt. Spicer should have neglected to refer to such a tragic event, and that his letter to the two Governments made mention only of the abandonment of the lighthouse.

According to the Bureau of Military Information, Balabac Island contains 1,000 population, and Balabac town has but 200 inhabitants. It was the impression at the War Department that the town ceased to be garrisoned many months ago, and that the islanders probably were ignorant that there had been a war between Spain and any other country. The port had not been occupied by the United States.

DRAWBACKS IN PHILIPPINES.

A Discouraging Agricultural Picture—Dangerous Diseases and Parasites.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Agricultural Department has received an interesting report, dated Manila, from Lieut. A. P. Hayne, California Heavy Artillery, on agriculture in the Philippines. Lieut. Hayne had been able to make no personal observations beyond the American lines, but he transmits the translation of an article prepared for him by Señor Manuel del Busto, chief of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Manila.

The most remarkable feature of the report is the almost hopeless picture presented of the conditions prevailing in the islands.

The great fertility of the soil is pointed out, and it is said that only in a few restricted areas, where three crops a year have been gathered without interruption for several centuries, is there any apparent need of fertilizers. In spite of this, all attempts at colonization have failed, either through the poor class of immigrants secured, the financial instability of the various companies or the corruption and oppression of the Governors and Government agents. The result is that the middle and lower classes in the islands are almost of the worst possible type.

In addition to this primary difficulty in securing reliable labor, the agriculturist is confronted at the start with the necessity for an immense amount of work in clearing new land. When this is accomplished and a luxuriant crop raised, it is at the mercy of the first typhoon.

Besides the typhoon, there is to be feared in certain provinces the "dagudo" or dry land wind which dries up and destroys vegetation. Diseases, so far, hardly known to European doctors, result from the tainting of this virgin soil. According to competent medical authority, many of these strange disorders cause death within a few hours, while from others even if the patient recovers, he is condemned to a wretched and lingering existence.

Another of the great difficulties in the way of agricultural development is the utter lack of roads and shipping points. The native Filipino is unable to do any large amount of work, and cares to do less. He is indolent and given to gambling. All these vices have to be taken into account in any undertaking where labor is employed. The lack of credit is another serious handicap to enterprise. The minimum cost of money in the Philippines regardless of security is 12 per cent. At present the Filippinos are cursed by a well-organized body of the worst sort of usurists.

The price of nearly all crops is steadily falling as the production retrogrades in quantity and quality.

Lieut. Hayne in transmitting this interesting document states that he would strongly recommend special quarantine measures against Philippine plants, as there exist an immense number of very injurious parasites in the islands and many private parties are already preparing to import botanical specimens.

DUTY ON AMERICAN GOODS.

Its Validity Questioned on Shipments from Hongkong to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A firm of Chinese merchants at Hongkong, through its attorneys, has submitted to the War Department the question of the validity of duty levied upon American goods shipped from Hongkong to Manila.

The firm maintains the duty should not be paid: First, because the exportation from Hongkong took place under assurances given by the American Consul General at Hongkong that the goods, being American, would, so far as he knew, be exempt from duty; secondly, because the goods were American, and no duty should be charged for their admittance to any port, under American control, and thirdly, because from the date of the signing of the protocol on Aug. 12, 1898, the occupation of the City, Bay, and Harbor of Manila became civil and not military, and no power existed on the part of any official of the United States to collect duties within that territory.

The specific instance upon which the question is raised was the shipment of 15,000 cases of comet oil and 5,000 bags of American flour from Hongkong to Manila.

PHILIPPINE RAILWAY OFFICES.

Texas Pacific Will Make Efforts to Control Freights.

CHICAGO, June 20.—J. L. Logan and J. G. Tillon are here on their way to Manila, where the former goes to establish a general office for the Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Tillon will be Mr. Logan's assistant. The idea of the management of the road is to divert much of the Philippine trade, which is now distributed through the United States over the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Central lines, over the Southern Pacific, with which it connects.

Otis and Lawton at Odds.

BEMENT, Ill., June 20.—Ralph Martin of the hospital corps at Cavite writes under date of May 8:

"Gen. Lawton is the man who keeps the Filipinos guessing. Had he been here at the outset I believe the trouble would have been ended before now. When Gen. Lawton came here it was said he would have full command of operations, while Gen. Otis was to attend to the Governor General's duties. To this Gen. Otis objected, and the story is that he cabled President McKinley asking to have command of field operations as well. This the President granted, but Otis does not like Lawton, and they seldom meet."

DR. T. O. SUMMERS A SUICIDE.

Late Major Surgeon at Santiago Shoots Himself at St. Louis—A Well-Known Yellow Fever Expert.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Dr. Thomas Osmond Summers, late Major Surgeon in charge of the fever hospital at Santiago, and a well-known yellow fever expert, shot himself through the head last night. Despondency, caused by fancied lack of appreciation by the Government of his services during the Spanish war, is assigned as the cause for the act. Dr. Summers was the author of several standard medical works, and his successful treatment of yellow fever cases during the Memphis epidemic of 1878 gave him a National reputation. He was Professor of Anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He shot himself in his lecture room as he stood facing a skeleton, which he used in illustrating his lectures.

Dr. Summers wrote several letters a short time before his death. One was addressed to his wife, another to Dr. W. J. Donohue of this city, and there was an open note, which read as follows:

"This pistol belongs to M. Wicke, corner Eleventh and Franklin Avenue. Please return with my thanks." Prof.

On paper with the letter head of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons was written the following poem:

PERDIDI VITUM.
VALE MUNDUM.

Good night, old world, good-bye to all your joys,
Your sorrows, pleasures, passions, pomps, and noise.
I leave you for the eternal silence of stars;
The deepness of unbounded space, where bars
No longer hold the soul in durance vile.
Where naught can wound and nothing can defile,
Where the pure spirit shall despise the things
The sense on earth hath loved.
On wings bathed in the ether of eternity,
How sweet to feel from every passion free.
And yet it is an awful leap to take.
Into the great unknown; perchance to awake
To greater woes, indeed, than those we have
And hoped to bury in the silent grave.
But still the greater majority is there.
Why, then, should we turn pale with fear,
Or tremble when the hour supreme has come?
As soon or late it must.
Man's final home—
The grave—at least gives rest from troubles here,
And we may hope for sweet oblivion there.
Then, Charon, come;
I signal thee to-night.
Come—row me o'er the Styx; I've lost life's fight.
OSMOND.

The letter to Dr. Summers's wife was as follows:

My Darling Wife:—I have reached this point, where Azrael's thread is all that is left to me. I feel well assured that your love and esteem will drown my memory when they could not bless my life. I die that you might live. Think of me as I was in the palmier days of my life, and let the mantle of your charity cover those faults which were more infirmities than sins, engendered in despondency and cultivated by disappointment. I send the bullet through my brain instead of my heart that you may know its last throes beat for you and the dear ones I leave with such ineffable sorrow. Good-bye.

OSMOND.

The letter to Dr. Donohoe was sealed. There were other letters, but Dr. Sparn, who accompanied the body to the Morgue, and his companions objected to their being given out for publication, and the police locked the letters up.

MAGAZINE IS BLOWN UP.

A Private Killed and Four Men Badly Hurt at Fort Pickens, Fla.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 20.—The smaller magazine at Fort Pickens blew up at 5:45 o'clock this morning, having caught fire from some unknown cause, and was completely wrecked. The northwest bastion of the old fort, storehouse, the distilling plant, and several buildings used as quarters by the laborers while at work on the new fortifications, were destroyed.

Private Wells of Battery H was killed and four men were badly injured, one having his arm and leg broken. The larger magazine, in which was stored a great quantity of dynamite and other explosives, was in danger, but it and the forts were saved by the quick work of marines from the navy yard.

It is believed that the loss will reach $75,000. Considerable engineer and ordnance property was destroyed. Although Pensacola is nine miles from Fort Pickens the explosion was felt here.

HAVANA FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HAVANA, June 20.—The Administration Economica, which is charged with the disbursement of the finances of the Provisional Government of Havana and the province, publishes a statement showing that from January to May, inclusive, the receipts were $763,194 and the expenses $178,228, the balance being cash on hand.

This causes general astonishment among the Cubans, and is unprecedented in the history of Havana. Never before have the figures been published openly. The officials formerly merely made semi-official statements, which were not itemized. No two years of the Spanish régime yielded as much as the past five months.

The English La Lucha, in an editorial based on this statement, says the Cubans and Americans are watching the results of military rule, recognizing the immense influence which will be exerted in the future political struggle by the present administration, and adds:

"The greatest praise is due to the Americans here at this evidence of their intent to maintain methods of the strictest honesty."

LEGACY TO HER FIANCE.

The will of Mrs. Mabel Westermann, who died on June 7, at her home, 270 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Stret, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Mrs. Westermann left an estate valued at $250,000, which she inherited from her grandfather, David W. Mainwaring, a manufacturer of bags, who died here in December last. By the provisions of the will, a trust is created for the benefit of Gabriel L. Chevalier, to whom Mrs. Westermann was engaged at the time of her death. The testatrix left as her only heir-at-law Richard Westermann, her five-year-old son, who is now living at 431 Second Avenue. After providing for the payment of the funeral expenses and the debts of the testatrix, the will contains a clause by which all the residuary estate, both real and personal, is given to the executors, Charles J. Canda, 48 Central Park South, and Harold E. Lippincott, 53 West Forty-seventh Street, to hold in trust for Gabriel L. Chevalier during his lifetime.

Then follows this provision: "And the condition upon which this bequest is made is that the said Gabriel L. Chevalier, to whom I am now engaged to be married, shall adopt by beloved son, Richard, and rear, provide for, train, and educate my said son as fully, carefully, and lovingly as if my said son, Richard, was his own son."

Mr. Chevalier will adopt the lad as his son, although another clause in the will makes him the guardian of the child. Mr. Chevalier was formerly in the United States Treasury, but of late has been interested in politics. A year ago he met Mrs. Westermann, and several months ago they became engaged, and their wedding would have taken place this Summer had Mrs. Westermann lived. Mrs. Westermann was twenty-nine years of age.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

No prettier fabric

is made on a loom than the "Oxford" Homespuns or Tweeds, with summer comfort and durability woven into them in a hundred different patterns and at prices that meet with general approval.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

A CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. A. P. Doty Claims to Have a Serum That Is Not Only Curative, but Also Preventive.

Three years ago Prof. Sanarelli of Montevideo published in the "Aannals" of the Pasteur Institute of Paris the categorical assertion that he had discovered the bacillus of yellow fever, cultivated it, and produced a serum that acted as a preventive and cure of the terrible disease. The assertion caused considerable discussion in medical circles, and it was generally received with skepticism.

After independent experiments extending continuously over a period of two years, Dr. Alvah P. Doty, Health Officer of this port, has also produced a serum corresponding to that of Prof. Sanarelli, and which he is satisfied has the same properties. Dr. Doty has been aided by Dr. Charles B. Fitzpatrick, who has had a great deal of experience in bacteriology and has studied in the laboratories of Pasteur and Koch.

Numerous guinea pigs and one horse were immolated on the altar of science at the laboratory on Swinburne Island before the good results over which Drs. Doty and Fitzpatrick are now rejoicing were accomplished, but their results, the experimenters say, are conclusive so far as the harmless, necessary guinea pig is concerned.

During the past two months several of these little animals have been inoculated with a fatal dose of the yellow fever culture; then, when the disease developed, the serum was injected and the pigs are alive and well. Others treated with the serum first and then inoculated with what ordinarily is a fatal dose of the germs have demonstrated that they are immune by the culture having no effect upon them.

The serum has not yet been tried upon human beings by the American experimenters, but some of it is on its way to Havana, where it will be employed by Dr. Doty's representative when any cases of yellow fever develop in the Cuban capital. Prof. Sanarelli, however, had experimented on human "subjects" before he made his discovery known to the world. Life is held cheap in South America, but yellow fever is greatly dreaded.

The Uruguayan Government placed unlimited resources in money at Prof. Sanarelli's disposal in his researches, and when, having obtained satisfactory results with guinea pigs he concluded to experiment upon human beings, plenty of "subjects" in the shape of helpless inmates of asylums for the insane were turned over to him.

He claimed that in some he developed yellow fever by inoculation, then cured them; in others he injected the serum first and then was unable to develop any symptoms of the disease, although he inoculated the subjects with what but for the serum would have proved fatal doses of the culture.

This is what Dr. Doty and Dr. Fitzpatrick are confident their serum will accomplish, but in the United States human "subjects" of the insane or any other kind upon which to test it are, of course, not so easily available. It, however, will be used in an effort to cure the first yellow fever patient that comes along.

Dr. Doty last night told about the work as follows:

"About the time that Sanarelli was making his experiments I had established a very modest laboratory on Swinburne Island, and was at work on investigation of specific organisms of various diseases. In the Spring of 1897 Sanarelli had published his paper, and just about that time there was an outbreak of yellow fever in Panama.

"Persons who contracted the disease there crossed the isthmus to Colon and came up to New York on steamers from that point. There were cases upon almost every vessel that arrived. They were transferred to Swinburne Island, where nearly all of the patients died.

"The autopsies we held gave us the opportunity to select specimens for this investigation. I then enlarged my laboratories as well as I could and secured the services of Dr. Fitzpatrick.

"We set to work in earnest.

First we communicated with Sanarelli. He was very kind, and gave us all the information he could about his line of work. Within a comparatively short time we succeeded in isolating an organism which was practically identical with that discovered by Sanarelli. That was the first step.

All the Summer of 1897 we worked and after we had satisfied ourselves that this organism was the deadly germ we were after we got two good, sound, healthy horses and started in to make the serum.

This task of securing the serum has taken eighteen months. The laboratory has been going night and day. For the first ten months the results were not particularly encouraging. All the guinea pigs we inoculated with a fatal dose of the culture died despite the serum. Sanarelli, however, assured us that it was a year before he succeeded with his experiments.

After the tenth month the guinea pigs inoculated with the fatal dose and then injected with the serum lived for a few days longer than the others had done. This was the first ray of hope for us.

"Last month the tests we made were for the first time entirely successful. The inoculated guinea pigs recovered and are alive to-day. Further experiments made in the early part of this month gave the same result. The guinea pigs are alive and well.

"Dr. Fitzpatrick reported to me to-day that in a series of tests which he has just made, he found that the animals, when injected with the serum first and then inoculated with what is ordinarily a fatal dose of the yellow fever germs resisted the infection. In other words, they have not been sick at all. This proves the preventive as well as the curative properties of the serum.

"I have had one of Sanarelli's assistants working with us in the laboratory. He brought me a sample of Sanarelli's serum, which I was then able to compare with that obtained in our own laboratory. If anything, ours is more decided in its effect. This, though, is hardly a fair test. Sanarelli's traveled all the way from Montevideo and may have been as strong as ours when it was first made.

"I went to Havana two months ago to consult with my representative there. He is prepared to use the serum upon any cases that come under his observation, and we hope for the best results. I cannot adequately express my appreciation of the help I have received from the Marine Hospital Service, and am an appropriation with which to enlarge my laboratory and have helped me in every possible way."

The serum is obtained by inoculating a horse with the yellow fever germs that have been cultivated in beef tea and other nourishment. The culture makes them sick, but they recover, and continued inoculation develops in their blood an antagonistic element to the germs which in course of time becomes strong enough to render animals and human beings immune. The blood is drawn from a vein and allowed to settle. The thinner portion or serum remains on top.

New York Automobile Club Formed.

The owners of horseless carriages through an organization committee have practically completed the organization of the New York Automobile Club. The committee held a long meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The committee is composed of Gen. George Moore Smith, Charles R. Flint, William H. Hall, Whitney Lyon, and Dr. Frank C. Hollister. The actions of the park authorities in refusing to allow automobiles in Central Park was criticised, and it may be that a test case will be made. The run to Irvington-on-the-Hudson, on July 29, was discussed, and a list of probable charter members of the club drawn up. The name of the club was changed from "The Automobile Club of America," as was first intended, to "The New York Automobile Club." The Waldorf-Astoria will be headquarters for the present. The first annual meeting has been set for the first week in September. At that time permanent officers will be elected, and races, cups, and runs arranged for the Winter.

Trolley Lines in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 20.—After battling for several months, the Board of Aldermen to-night granted franchises to the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Electric Railroad for the right to lay tracks through some seven miles of the city's streets. The franchises were also wanted by the Union Traction Company. The gas fight was also brought to a head by granting the Westchester Gas and Coke Company a franchise to do business. The meeting was exciting, lasting until midnight.

EASTERN TRADE EXPANSION

Ex-Minister Barrett on Chinese and Philippine Markets.

ALL AMERICANS INTERESTED

Mr. Barrett Pleads with Boston Merchants Against Sectional Prejudice and Anti-Imperialist Propaganda.

BOSTON, June 20.—John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, delivered an address before the Chamber of Commerce to-day on "The Markets of China and the Far East." In the course of his address, he said:

"Men of Boston, I beg that, in a mingled spirit of liberality and patriotism, you will grant me a generous hearing while I faithfully endeavor to give you two most important and significant messages, respectively from our Far West and from our Far East, that bear directly upon our present policy in the Pacific, and hence vitally affect all sections alike of our great country.

"The first comes from the Far Western, or the Pacific Coast, States.

"While the Pacific Coast asks you to assist in advancing its own welfare, it can inform you at the same time the full exploitation of these Far Eastern markets and opportunities applies almost in the same measure to New England, to the Middle States, to the South, and to the great Central West. In other words, the whole country is vitally concerned in the expansion of American commerce and influence throughout the Pacific seas. If the Far East wants the flour, the timber, and other food and manufactured products of the Pacific Coast, it wants also the cotton goods of New England, and keeps scores of your mills running when otherwise they might shut down, thus pleasing both capitalist and laborer; it wants the cotton goods and raw cotton of the South; it wants the manufactured iron, steel, and miscellaneous products, as well as petroleum, of the Middle States, and it wants the similar products, together, possibly, with the maize or Indian meal and flour of the great Central West.

"The conclusion of this message from the Far West, then, is this: Do not be governed by sectional prejudice and oppose our policy in the Philippines and Far East; remember that the Pacific Coast States are an integral part of the same Union as yourselves, and that you should show that there is no sectionalism in promoting the welfare of the entire country by joining with those States in accomplishing results which will not only benefit them immeasurably, but bring profit to the South, North, and East as well.

"My second message comes from our Far East—that is, our Philippine possessions.

"I am not an imperialist nor an expansionist, in the wanton and unreasonable meaning of these misleading terms, but a simple believer in meeting our moral responsibilities where failure to do so would have complicated us in acts of far greater unrighteousness than those in which we are now concerned; such as, for instance, international war on the one hand or absolute anarchy in the islands on the other hand, in the event, as would have been necessary, that we had left Manila and the islands before stable native government or acceptable foreign protectorate had been established, neither of which could have been accomplished in case of our departure within a year after Dewey entered Manila Bay.

"Speaking for the 30,000 soldiers who are in the Philippines, from Commander in Chief down to private, and for the naval forces in and about the islands, from Admiral down to stoker, I wish to protest against the most unfortunate influence of the Anti-Imperialistic Society, which has resulted not in reaching to any great degree such military or naval forces, but has given unlimited comfort, aid, and encouragement to their enemies.

"On the battlefield along the firing line, and in the camps and hospitals, I heard the rank and file of our brave soldiers inveigh against the effect of this agitation on the enemy; from the mouths of not only Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, but Gens. MacArthur, Anderson, Hale, Lawton and Brig. Gen. Otis, Cols. Smith of California and Summers of Oregon, aside from scores of other army and navy officers, not even to mention the views of a bright array of newspaper men who were in touch with the situation, I heard the opinion expressed in no uncertain terms that the most encouraging influence for the Filipinos in fighting us, and hence the most disheartening for our soldiers and sailors to combat against, was the spreading of the sentiment and ideas through the ranks of the Filipino army and among the masses of the natives, that our occupation of the islands was unwarranted, the war unprovoked, our army and navy unsupported by our people, and our country about to demand the withdrawal of our forces from the islands, the hauling down of the flag, and our complete and ignominious withdrawal from our responsibilities—incurred, in fact, not by a spirit of conquest, but by the logical development of war where we had to protect our interests and destroy those of the enemy wherever they came in contact or competition.

"The other day in Washington, President McKinley handed me for my inspection a copy of a little pamphlet issued by the Anti-Imperialistic League, quoting the opinions and views of some of our soldiers and officers on the war in the Philipines. Among the other alleged quotations was one from a letter of brave Fred Funston. Now, knowing personally, as I do, Funston, I don't believe that he ever wrote these words; but if he did, they were used in connection with other matters which have been omitted for obvious reasons. Were Funston himself to hear that he had been thus quoted, I will wager that the man who edited that circular would not like to meet him any more than the Filipinos did. I have written him to let him know what unhappy use is being made of his name. Mark my words, his remonstrance will be expressed in no uncertain terms.

"Now, I must tell you something which I dislike to tell you, but still which is true. It refers to the effect of the speech of one of your Senators against the treaty. It happened that I was in Hongkong the day that the report of this Senator's speech against the treaty arrived. Meeting a prominent man connected with the Philippine Junta, I was shown by him with great satisfaction a long telegram which he had just received from Washington. It contained a verbatim report of the most sensational, or strongest, part of the Senator's speech; that was followed by a summary of his other remarks, and that, in turn, by a statement of the names and number of the Senators who were expected to oppose the treaty, and finally concluded with advice to the Filipinos to hold out without surrender or yielding to the Americans.

"I asked the owner of the dispatch what he intended to do with it. 'Hand it to Aguinaldo, of course, and he will have copies of it distributed through his army and among the people,' he replied. I need only add that he did succeed in doing this, although personally I did my best, as did others, to prevent such encouragement reaching the Filipino forces.

"I have spoken with exceeding frankness to-day, because I think that it is high time that the truth was known. When Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis come home, if they could talk as freely as I can, they would speak as plainly, and possibly more earnestly, because it affected them directly in the carrying out of their orders. But I wish it understood that I say all this with no feeling against Boston or Boston men, nor even with any harsh feeling toward the men who may be honestly supporting what they believe to be a just cause. In short, I have simply endeavored to tell the truth."

Bank of Commerce Directorate.

Official announcement was made yesterday at the National Bank of Commerce of the increase of its Directorate from nine to thirteen members. It was assumed that the new Directors, Messrs. Jarvie, Juilliard, Haven, and Hendrix, were not qualified, as none of them was present at a meeting of the Board of Directors, which five of the old board, including J. Pierpont Morgan, attended. The only business transacted was the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1. The resignation of President William W. Sherman may be acted on this week.

Protest the Election of a Captain.

Three officers of the Fourteenth Regiment have made a formal protest against the election of Capt. Bertram T. Clayton as Colonel, and have sent it to Albany through the Second Brigade Headquarters. The protest is made on the grounds that Lieut. H. W. Horton of Company I received no notice of the election, and that Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Cregin, who were allowed to vote, had previously resigned. The protest is signed by Capts. Noble of Company A, Avery of C, and Carroll of F.

Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

EX-ARMY CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Isaac T. Jobe, Formerly in the Sixth Infantry, Charged with Defrauding the Government.

Isaac T. Jobe, formerly a Captain in the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, (immunes,) was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of defrauding the Government. The specific charge against him is that of issuing false passes or vouchers for the transportation of fifteen men over the Pennsylvania Railroad, from this city to Cincinnati, on which, it is alleged, he secured tickets from J. D. Richardson, an agent of the railroad company, having offices at 1,196 Broadway. There are other charges of the same character against Jobe. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination.

Capt. Jobe was mustered out of the volunteer service with his regiment in Puerto Rico, and came to this city in May. He managed, it is claimed, to retain the custody of the muster rolls of his company, and soon after his arrival here applied, it is said, at the offices of different railroad companies with vouchers made out on the regular blanks issued by the Government for the transportation of enlisted men discharged from the service. He secured individual passes on these orders, it is alleged, and sold them to ticket scalpers.

Col. Kimball of the Army Building communicated with Capt. McClusky about the matter, and Detectives Long and Granville were put on the case. They arrested Jobe in his room at the Astor House, where, it is said, he was posing as Capt. Guard of the Nineteenth Infantry, an officer whose name, it is claimed, had been signed to some of the alleged forged vouchers for passes.

Jobe was first arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Police Court, who directed that he be turned over to the custody of the Federal authorities.

Jobe was before his appointment as Captain in the Sixth Immunes, Mayor of Johnson City, Tenn., and was also at one time Clerk to the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives.

STAY FOR THE MANHATTAN.

Mr. Clausen Grants a Three Months' Extension of His Notice to the Road to Quit Battery Park.

Commissioner Clausen of the Park Department yesterday granted a three months' extension of his six months' notice served upon the Manhattan Railway Company on Feb. 17 to quit Battery Park. The application of the Manhattan Company for the extension of time was made by Vice President Skitt in the following letter, dated June 7:

On the 17th day of February, 1899, a written notice was served on the Manhattan Railway Company, signed by you as Commissioner of Parks, giving notice of the intention of the City of New York at the expiration of six months, say Aug. 17, 1899, to revoke the license, right of way, permission or privilege, which the said notice stated had been granted to the New York Elevated Railroad Company by two instruments of Feb. 10, 1876, and July 3, 1878, to occupy a certain portion of the Battery in the City of New York for an elevated railroad.

Since the service of that notice the officers and counsel of the company have been so fully engaged upon other and immediately pressing matters that they have not been able to give attention to the subject of this notice, and both the President and general counsel of the company are going abroad shortly, and, although with the adjournment of the courts an opportunity will be afforded for much of the research that will enable the matter to be intelligently taken up, it is substantially impossible for the Manhattan Railway Company to determine the questions involved before Aug. 17 next.

I would therefore request that, without prejudice to the rights of the City of New York and of the Manhattan Railway Company in the premises the notice of the intention of the City of New York, contained in your communication of Feb. 17, 1899, may be so that it shall be a notice of intention on the part of the City of New York to act as therein stated after the expiration of, say, three months from Aug. 17, 1899, which latter date is six months from the date of the service of the notice upon the Manhattan Railway Company.

President Clausen in his reply to Vice President Skitt said in part:

In answer to this communication I have to say that I am willing to grant the extension asked for, although not in the precise form stated in your communication.

I therefore notify you that the City of New York will take no action upon the notice served upon the Manhattan Railway Company on Feb. 17, 1899, until after the 17th day of November, 1899, upon condition, however, that immediately upon the receipt of this communication by you, the Manhattan Railway Company shall send me a communication acknowledging its receipt, and stating that the suspension of action above mentioned by the City of New York shall not be deemed in any way to affect or be a waiver of any such rights as the City of New York may have in the premises.

In the absence of a receipt from the Manhattan Railway Company of the statement hereinbefore set forth to be made by that company, the foregoing consent to a suspension of action on the part of the city shall be deemed to be in all respects withdrawn and annulled.

Representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company would not discuss the matter.

GEN. WOOD TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT.

Offered the Presidency of the Washington Traction Company.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, Cuba, will go to Washington to-night to report to the War Department. He expects to be in New York again on Saturday.

Gen. Wood admitted last evening to a TIMES reporter that he had been offered the Presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, but declared he had not yet given the proposition any serious consideration. He would not say, however, that he would not accept the offer provided he can so arrange matters to make an acceptance desirable.

The Washington Traction and Electric Company has 116 miles of surface roads, and controls the electric business of the National capital. The corporation has consolidated under one management all the Metropolitan, Columbia, Anacosta, and Potomac River, Georgetown and Tenallytown, Brightwood, Woodside, Great Falls and Rockville Railway lines, and the Potomac Electric Power and United States Electric Lighting Companies.

SAY ERNST ASSAULTED THEM.

Sweethearts, Communing Over the Front Gate, Rudely Interrupted.

Patrolman William Ernst of the Liberty Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Police Commissioner Abell yesterday on the complaint of John Westlake of 312 Euclid Avenue. Westlake and Henry Newton of 77 Magenta Street had escorted two young women named Frances and Mattie Ovens home from church on the evening of Sunday, May 14. Westlake claims that Ernst came over to the Ovens's front gate, at 167 Euclid Avenue, just as he and Newton were saying good-night, broke up the party, abused them all roundly, and assaulted both of the men.

According to the testimony of Ernst, who lives in a house just opposite to that occupied by the Ovens family, the Ovens girls are often escorted home from church by their men friends, who linger at the front gate, saying good-bye for a long time. He says that this annoyance has been kept up for three years. He would not mind it if they conversed in whispers, but they laugh and talk, and he cannot get to sleep. Sometimes, by counting an imaginary flock of geese, or by repeating as much of the multiplication table as he can remember, he succeeds in getting into an uneasy and fitful slumber, but it is continually interrupted by screams, in which front gates and youthful church members haunt him, gibbering derisively.

Ernst testified that on the night in question Westlake and Newton persisted in getting off jokes and telling funny stories, and that this made the girls laugh. He found himself getting wider and wider awake, and finally, in desperation, he went out, crossed the street, and ordered the party to disperse on pain of arrest. He did not strike anybody. Newton and Westlake, he said, obeyed his command and went away, and he followed them to the corner, warning them not to stop at the front gate again or he would arrest them.

Westlake, Newton, and the Misses Ovens all testified that Ernst not only struck them, but used offensive language about the girls and in their presence. They said that Ernst did follow the young men and overtook them, but that he apologized and said he had mistaken them for other young men who had called on the Misses Ovens.

Suits for damages have been instituted against Ernst by Westlake and the young women. Commissioner Abell took the case under advisement.

THE CHESAPEAKE IS LAUNCHED.

Cadet Ship Will Be Fitted Out for the Naval Academy.

BATH, Me., June 20.—The United States practice vessel Chesapeake was launched from the Bath Iron Works yard this morning. She was christened with American champagne by Miss Elise Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, at Washington. The launching was successful in every particular.

The Chesapeake was built at a cost of $250,000. She was designed by Chief Constructor Hichborn, and is constructed of steel, with a four-inch planking of yellow pine below the water line, is coppered from keel to a point two feet above the water line, and is fitted with every modern convenience for comfort. The principal dimensions are: Length over load water line, 175 feet; breadth on load water line, 35 feet; mean draught, 17.6 feet; displacement, 1,175 tons.

The main battery will consist of six 4-inch rapid-fire rifles on the covered gun deck, four 6-pounder rapid-fire, and two 1-pounder guns, mounted on the rail and work from the flush spar deck. The Chesapeake will have no other mode of propulsion than that afforded by her sails. She will be full ship rig, and the total sail area will be 19,997 feet.

The vessel will be supplied with eight boats, and has accommodations for 180 cadets. When she is placed in commission, after being fitted at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the Naval Academy will have the finest acquisition for training in seamanship since it was established.

MRS. OTIS IN THE CITY.

Wife of the General Commanding the American Troops in the Philippines.

Mrs. Elwell S. Otis, wife of the General commanding the American troops in the Philippine Islands, is in the city on a brief visit.

She received a reporter for THE TIMES at the Hotel Imperial last night and said: "No, I have not been to Manila, nor do I expect to go there. I should very much like to rejoin my husband, but I know he is opposed to women going to Manila because of the lack of accommodations, to say nothing of the dangers threatened by the climate and treacherous natives.

"I have not seen Gen. Otis for a year, and as it is the first period of separation since our marriage I naturally miss him very much. I receive a brief cable message from him about every other week, and I am sure of a long letter every time a transport arrives.

"His last letter reached me a week ago, and in it, for the first time, he referred to the intense heat and the discomforts due to the high rate of humidity. Most of his communications have related solely to our family matters, and I do not feel at liberty to refer to anything else he may have said, because it would certainly be misconstrued and only invite undeserved criticism. I propose to spare him any additional anxiety. I can say that his health is good, and I suppose it is because he has been too busy to be sick."

JOSEPH LEITER WINS A SUIT.

George Lorillard Ronalds Must Return Money Expended on the Reva.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago was successful in a suit decided before Judge Lacombe and a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The suit was brought against George Lorillard Ronalds to recover money expended by the plaintiff in repairs to and expenses for towing the steam yacht Reva while hired by the plaintiff.

The yacht was chartered by Mr. Leiter in November, 1896, for two months, for the sum of $3,000, the owner to furnish the crew of fourteen men and pay their expenses and maintenance during the cruise. The yacht went to Galveston, Texas, where Mr. Leiter boarded her, and it is claimed that on her arrival there her deck and hull were sprung. The Reva was repaired, and Mr. Leiter telegraphed to the agent of Mr. Ronalds in this city for permission to take the boat into foreign waters, and says that such permission was given.

The yacht started from Rockport, near Galveston, for Tampico, having on board Mr. Leiter and his uncle, W. L. Carter. On the trip, it is alleged, the starboard propeller kept pounding, and one night the shaft collar broke, and the propeller dropped off. A hole was torn in the hull, and it was necessary to tow the yacht into the harbor. The cost of towing and repairs amounted to $5,441.97, and Mr. Leiter brought suit to recover the sum.

Judge Lacombe instructed the jury that the plaintiff could not recover money spent in Tampico for repairs, but was entitled to recover the amount it would have cost to tow the yacht from Galveston to this port. He was also entitled to recover $1,050 for loss of the use of the yacht. The jury brought in a verdict for $5,535.29.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS IN COURT.

Fight in the Brooklyn Union League Over Club Property.

The Women's Republican Union League, a Brooklyn organization which for several years has had much influence upon the political affairs of Brooklyn, got into the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday. The

The Wanamaker Store.

A Comfortable Store

WHEN the mercury mounts into the nineties and the sky is as glowing brass,—when all the breezes go on vacation and the general humidity hunts its highest figures,—then you appreciate as never before the wisdom of A. T. Stewart and his advisers in turning more than one-tenth of this floor-space into comfort. This is a cool store, because the big Rotunda, open from first floor to roof, absolutely prohibits the stagnation of air, and because we assist its natural force by artificial means;—fans, and plenty of them.

This is a comfortable store;—big and roomy and airy and cool. Ninety-degree-day shopping has no terrors here.

Our Best in Separate Skirts

Taking it all around, this is the best offer in separate skirts that this store has ever offered its feminine public. The news should be worth reading with care.

There are four hundred of these skirts, and they are really beautiful things. Almost all are in pique or burlap; white, pink, cadet and navy blue. The materials are fine, and the making superb, but the greatest strength of the offer lies in the styles. The skirts are exquisitely trimmed with embroidery and insertion, in designs that you will like at sight; novel, effective and eminently tasteful. Ordinarily these would be priced at $7.50, $8, $9 and $10 each.

Choose at $4.50

Fancy Ribbons

Here's a price-drop great and timely. Summer-hued ribbons in more styles and widths than it would pay to print, at

10c. and 12c. a Yard

The cheapest are ribbons that you are oftenest asked 18c. for. The best are grades for which you are accustomed to paying 35c. a yard.

You will do well to think of what you may want, as well as of what you do want. For this is a soon-gone chance with little hope for repetition.

Mid-Summer Fabrics in Black We doubt if you ever saw them cheaper than this,—honestly cheaper. They couldn't be much lower unless the bottom fell out of the whole dress goods market, and that hasn't happened, nor is it likely to happen.

Honest bargains and great ones. Goods are all that you could wish of them, and that, in black goods, means much.

At 30c. yd., made to sell at 50c.—Plain all-silk Grenadine.
At 75c. yd., imported to sell at $1—Silk striped Camel's-hair Grenadine.
At $1.25 yd., imported to sell at $1.75—Embroidered silk polka-dot Camel's-hair Grenadine.
At $1.50 yd., imported to sell at $3—All-silk embroidered polka-dot gauze Grenadine.
At $1.50 yd., imported to sell at $2.50—Silk-and-wool beaded Grenadine.
At $2 yd., imported to sell at $2.75—Silk-and-wool figured striped Barege.
At $2 yd., imported to sell at $3.50—Silk-and-wool hand-drawn lace striped Grenadine.
Fourth Avenue and Tenth street.

The Little-Priced Cottons It's odd that a retail price to the public should be less than a wholesale price to a dealer, but unusual things are the expected things in a store like this. We could not buy some of these goods in the market to-day at the prices for which we are selling them.

At 5c. yd.—Crash Suiting, the 10c. kind.
At 8c. yd.—Printed batiste; the 10c. and 12½c. kind.
At 12½c. yd.—Plaid and striped Piques, in woven designs; the 30c. and 37½c. kinds.
At 15c. yd.—Plaid Ginghams; the 25c. kind.
Main aisle, Rotunda and Broadway.

New in Women's Shirt Waists Notice the *"new."* This is an entirely fresh lot just purchased. New designs, new materials, new combinations, new prices,—an aggregation of newness. We have learned your tastes and we know that these will please you. Confident in that, we bought enough to get the prices down lower than such goods were ever marked before.

Corded batiste shirt waists, with fancy stripes in Summer colors; some bayadere style, some with bias fronts; back prettily plaited; yoke three-pointed in back and plain in front; detachable laundered collars and stiff cuffs; regular $1.75 and $1.50 qualities;

$1 Each

Same style of make and material, in fashionable solid colors, with white polka dots; very pretty;—also $1.75 and $1.50 each at usual prices.

$1 Each

Fine sheer lawn shirt waists, white ground with dainty colored stripe, or choice colors in fine corded grass lawn; extra full fronts and plaited backs; round yokes of finely plaited white lawn and insertion; detachable laundered collars; regular $2.50 and $2.25 goods;

$1.75 Each

Not on sale until 9.30 A. M.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Half Prices on Colored Silk Waists These waists are slightly mussed, but so slightly that in most of the cases you would never observe it. There are two hundred of them; beautiful things in turquoise, lavender, red, cerise and navy blue, with all the wealth of trimming and elaboration in plaits and cording that the season's fancy allows.

Good choosing, if you come early enough. Two hundred of such waists is not many.

At $3.50—Rich taffeta and satins; solid colors; plaited or corded fronts, yoke backs; detachable silk collars; were $5 to $6.50.
At $7.50—Rich taffetas; turquoise, pink, violet, blue and white; value $10.50 to $14.50.
At $10—A few imported models, one of a kind, in rich taffeta; fancily trimmed or plainer for tailor-made costumes; all silk lined; value $20 when they were spick-span fresh.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs Summer-time specialties, with the invariable "all-linen" promise that goes with every handkerchief we sell, unless it's a silk one.

FOR MEN
At $1 doz.—All linen, hemstitched.
At $1.50 doz.—All linen, initialed, unlaundered.
At $2.50 doz.—All linen, hemstitched; extra quality.
FOR WOMEN
At 50c. doz.—All linen, hemstitched.
At $1 doz.—All linen, initialed, unlaundered.
At $1.50 doz.—All linen, initialed; extra fine quality.
Broadway.

Summer Corsets The Lillian is our own imported corset, shapely and keeps its shape, comfortable and remains so. The Summer styles are as light as possible. All of good bone, no side steels, but so well made that firmness is not sacrificed. Cool, pliant and secure. Prices follow:

At $1.75—Of strong net; bones stripped with sateen and coutil; short, medium, and long waist.
At $2.25—Extra light-weight net, long waist. Same in batiste, trimmed with lace, $3.
At $2.50—Extra light-weight girdle; fine coutil; all whalebone; no side steels; lace trimmed.
At $3.75—Bias cut; fine light coutil; straight front, long waist; short gored hips; no side steels.
At $5.50—Bias cut; low bust; gored bust and hips; no side steels; entirely of whalebone; trimmed with lace and ribbons. Same in silk-figured Satiste, $6.50.
At 50c.—Summer corset of strong net; long and short waists.
Second floor, Tenth street.

News Concerning Golf and Outing Hats To-day we offer a fresh and very attractive lot of these pleasing hats of that favorite variety of rough-and-ready straw-make, called the Jumbo. They are of the short-back sailor order with broad rim slightly drooping in front and sloping crowns. The trimmings are folds of white corded silk and long eagle quills passed through pretty, side knots of the silk. It's a dollar hat by every millinery standard.

65c. Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Bicycle Year People who have been prophesying the decline and fall of the bicycle as a popular fad are respectfully informed that 1899 is apparently bound to surpass even the wonderful record established in 1895,—up to now the "banner" year in the bicycle business.

More bicycles are being ridden to-day than at any time since wheeling took its grip on the public. And a very satisfactory percentage of these are Orients.

The Orient was not a stranger in New York when we took it up, but it was not well known. Its success has been phenomenal. But it is a beautiful wheel, and a wonderful roadster, and it deserves all the success it has received.

Perhaps you noticed that at Waltham last Saturday some world's amateur records for paced competition were placed at new figures. One Ryan won a terrific race from one Beauregard,—fifteen miles with motor pacing. Every mile was made under record time. Both contestants rode Orients. The Orient holds about all the world's records from one-quarter mile to twenty miles, and the hour record besides.

Orient Roadsters, $50
Orient "1.30," $65
Orient Tandems, $100

We cannot seem to get enough of the Road Flyers to satisfy you. Twice we have believed the market exhausted of them, but the bicycle man finds little lots here and there. One came in yesterday,—a lot of 120 men's models and 30 women's. A first-class $40 value for $16, and our guaranty for it.

Specials in sundries are plentiful. Among them the Calcium King gas lamp for $1.90 (regularly $3.50), and the Burdick 75c. Cyclometers for 40c.

Basement.

Parlor Furniture We have left a limited number of parlor suits, in inlaid imitation mahogany frames,—the kind that keep stylish. Some are covered, some to be covered in the color you prefer. They sold well this season at regular prices, and would do so again. But we've cut them deeply to move them now. An expensive way to reduce stocks? That's our end of it, the appreciation of these facts is yours.

At $25, was $38—3 pieces; velour covering.
At $35, was $52.50—3 pieces; velour covering.
At $44.50, was $67—3 pieces; velour covering.
At $60, was $84—3 pieces; damask covering.
At $65, was $92—5 pieces; damask covering.
At $67.50, was $95—5 pieces; damask covering.
At $89, was $97—5 pieces; damask covering.
Fourth floor.

A Sale of Little Silver Ornaments Neat little knick-knacks in silver, never very expensive, but especially cheap this morning, and a good, round, carefully chosen lot of them to pick from:—

At 15c. each—Choice from a fine assortment of Belt Pins, sterling silver, sterling-gilt and chased.
At 50c. each—Choice from a fair-sized lot of sterling silver Brooches. These were $1.
At 10c. each—Violet Hat Pins.
At 10c. and 20c. each—Violet Scarf Pins.
At 25c. a set—Waist Sets, of coral and in gold plate, also in black enamel.
Main floor.

Silver and Plate For the Season. Are your Summer table and sideboard complete in silver? If not, read. Read anyway,—there may be hints of unsuggested wants:

IN SILVER
At $7, $11.25, and $13.25 doz.—Fruit knives, sterling silver handles.
At $1.75 to $2.50 each—Pocket fruit knives, sterling silver handles.
At 65c. to $1.15 each—Lemonade spoons, sterling silver.
At $2.25 each—Powdered sugar sifting spoons, sterling silver.
At $2.50 to $4 each—Cork screws, sterling mounted.
At $4.75 to $27—Lemonade and claret jugs, sterling mounted.
IN PLATE
At $5.75 to $11.25—Ice pitchers, covered and lined.
At $2.75 to $8.50—Water pitchers, uncovered.
At $6.50 to $11.75—Wine coolers.
At $1.25 to $3—Wine coasters.
At $3.50 to $20 each—Asparagus trays.
At $1.75 each—Asparagus forks.
At 75c. to $2.50 each—Water goblets.
At $2.50 to $11.75 each—Fern dishes.
At $10 to $24—Chafing dishes.
At $1 to $3.75 each—Salad bowls.
At 75c. each—Lemonade and claret spoons, long handles.
At $1.50 and $2 doz.—Ice cream soda spoons, 7 and 8½ inches.
Basement.

Collars for Men and Boys We are offering collars that look well, wear well and—especially well. Qualities that have made them sell from 75c. to $1.80 doz. They are at your service now at

50c. a Dozen

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

To-day—Pretty Pictures 15c. and 25c. This morning 1,800 attractive little pictures have come down from our large Art Store on the fifth floor to meet our public. They are reproductions of water colors, and copies of famous etchings and engravings.

There are two sizes and two prices:

10½x8½ in., 15c. each | 14½x11¾ in., 25c. each.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Baby Carriages at Big Reductions A coach of state for baby. Carriages of best wicker in elaborate design, handsome cushioned seats in brocade, velour and tapestry; rubber tired wheels and white satin parasols, lined with green. Two kinds especially:

At $10—25 carriages, reduced from $12.50, $14, $16 and $17.50.
At $15—30 carriages, reduced from $18 to $23.
Basement.

An Offering From Our Book Store Standard authors in the fields of romance, history, poetry and art. Strong bindings, clear, satisfying type, excellent paper and a wonderful set of prices. You have only to carefully read this list to appreciate how unusual this opportunity is and how important it is that you pay an early visit or send a quick order:—

Books in sets. Prices are for the complete set.

Kipling's Works, 5 vols., $1.50.
Dickens's Works, 15 vols., $4.25.
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $2.90.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $1.75.
Bronte Sisters' Works, 6 vols., $1.75.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 12 vols., (handy volume edition, gilt tops,) $1.95.
Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., $1.90.
Ruskin's Autobiography, 3 vols., 75c.
Macaulay's England, 5 vols., $1.40.
Green's Short History of the English People, 3 vols., $1.90.
Also—In the Handy Volume Edition—several thousand cloth-bound volumes of standard literature. Books that have sold well at 20c. and 25c. the volume. 15c. each.
The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YACHTS RACE IN A BLOW

Ideal Weather for the Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

A FINE MARINE SPECTACLE

Colonia Has a Walkover—Amorita, Ramona, and Syce Winners—Mishap to the Lady Evelyn.

Weather more delightfully suitable could hardly have been ordered than that which favored the thirty-third annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday. An ebb tide and a very light wind at the start, just a bit depressing, but intensified the enthusiasm, which was fanned into a bright glow with the constantly freshening wind which followed and bowled the craft along at a smart clip, and with lee rails under, while the white caps danced in the sunlight. It was a dandy day and a dandy race, the yachtsmen said. The beautiful new home and grounds of the club at Sea Gate were alive early with yachtsmen and their friends. Gravesend Bay presented an animated appearance. Craft of every variety dotted its then placid waters, and steam pleasure craft threaded their way among the others in their own stately fashion. The club had chartered the Iron Steamboat Cygnus for its friends and such of its members as were not on the racing craft. A great many women were among her passengers. Ex-Commodore Sandford looked out for the party.

John H. Hanan's yacht Sagamore and Rear Commodore Weston's Waucheset were the most conspicuous of the steam craft which followed the race. Commodore Frederick T. Adams did not enter his flagship, the schooner Sachem, but, with a party of friends, he took a spin over the inside course.

The course for the schooners lay around Southwest Spit, out past the Hook, around Scotland Lightship and Sandy Hook Lightship, and return; for the larger sloops, the same course, omitting Sandy Hook Lightship, and for the smaller ones the inside course. The longest course was thirty-three miles, and that around Scotland Lightship twenty-five and one-half miles, and the shortest was sixteen and one-half miles.

The Regatta Committee, consisting of Col. David E. Austen, John L. Bliss, and Louis F. Jackson, started the boats from the tugboat Edward T. Dalzell, the stakeboats lying well off Sea Gate toward Craven Shoal.

The wind was southwest when the preparatory signal was given at 10 A. M. Five minutes later the starting gun for the schooners was fired, the other divisions starting at five-minute intervals.

The Quisetta crossed at 10:00:30, Lady Evelyn at 10:07, Amorita at 10:07:25, and Colonia, sailing by herself in Class B, for vessels of over 100 feet, went over at 10:09:30, with her owner, Commodore Postley of the Larchmont Club, aboard. All broke out small fibtop sails and crossed on the port tack, except Quisetta, which went over toward Coney Island on the starboard tack, and came about, the others going to west bank before going about, the Amorita on the leg luffing out to windward of Lady Evelyn.

The second division was started at 10:10, and Awa at 10:10:45 and Eldolon at 10:11:20 in different classes, crossed, Awa holding on to Coney Island on the starboard tack, while Eldolon stood down the bay. The Syce went over on the starboard tack at 10:12. The Eclipse and Daphne, sailing in a special class in cruising rig, were caught outside the line and were delayed by the ebb tide in getting across. The Awa was in the same class, and there was said to be an understanding among the owners by which the elapsed time was to be figured from the time of actually crossing the line, and not from gun start. The Kittie crossed at 10:15:20, Kistral at 10:17:30, Caroline at 10:18:25, Acushla II. at 10:19:50, Dot at 10:19:55, Apteryx at 10:20:15, Daphne at 10:21:25, Eclipse at 10:22:25, Qui Vive at 10:24:20, Dorothy at 10:25:55, Glorlana at 10:26:45, Ramona at 10:27:10, Uvira at 10:27:28, Memory at 10:28:34, Cleota at 10:29:45, Hera at 10:33:30, Esperanza at 10:33:30, Martha M. at 10:35:30, Kyala at 10:30:00, Edla at 10:46:00, Ayola at 10:46:30, and Zulu at 10:46:35.

Hera dropped out because of her bad start. She was not to blame in this, however, because the line had not been made till two minutes before the preparatory signal, and many of the craft of various classes were south of the line and had to buck the ebb tide, being badly handicapped in consequence. Before the yachts reached the southwest spit Acushla II. pulled out her bobstay bolt and fell out of the race.

The larger boats rounded southwest spit in the following order, with started times and booms to port: Colonia, ——; Quisetta, 11:05; Amorita, 11:08:30; Syce, 11:10:50; Kestral, ——; Lady Evelyn, ——.

They passed the Hook as follows: Colonia, 11:11:12; Quisetta, 11:11:17; Amorita, 11:18:50; Syce, 11:25, and Kestral, 11:36.

The run to Scotland Lightship was made close hauled, Colonia taking in her jib topsail. All of the boats made pretty jibes in rounding the lightship, Colonia passed at 11:39, Quisetta at 12:08, Amorita at 12:08:40; Kestral, 12:11:10; Eldolon, 12:12:33; Glorlana at 12:12:38; Lady Evelyn, 12:19:20; Ramona at 12:21; Awa, 12:21:25, and Uvira, 12:22:15.

Awa was delayed by Ramona, whose course continued to Sandy Hook Lightship. She cut in close to the Scotland Lightship, just as Awa was about to jibe, and then Uvira coming up the smaller boat was compelled to jibe twice. She was followed around by the Eclipse.

Colonia, Quisetta, Amorita, Ramona and Lady Evelyn made the course around the Sandy Hook lightship. Colonia was in the lead, passing in at the Hook at 12:39. Quisetta and Amorita had a pretty tussle of it coming back and passed the Hook, Quisetta slightly in the lead, at 12:52. In tacking to make the Southwest Spit, Quisetta flew out her jib and though Amorita lost her balloon jib topsail sheet and a minute was lost in recovering it, she overhauled Quisetta and led the way to the stake boat.

It was a run up from the Southwest Spit, Colonia carrying every stitch of her canvas, including balloon jib topsail and main topmast staysail, and the sloops setting their spinnakers. Lady Evelyn met with an accident and came in far behind her rival, Ramona, with foretopmast gone and the jaws of the main gaff broken.

The yachts finished as follows: Carolina, 1:13:44; Dot, 1:12:35; Esperanza, 1:22:35; Quivive, 1:22:05; Dorothy, 1:30:18; Syce, 1:31:06; Colonia, 1:31:44; Apteryx, 11:36:55; Amorita, 1:43:48; Glorlana, 1:46:44; Quisetta, 1:46:40; Kestral, 1:48:50; Eldolon, 1:54:14; Memory, 1:57:02; Uvira, 2:00:28; Awa, 2:08:25; Eclipse, 2:09:51; Ayala, 2:20:13; Daphne, 2:22:21; Ramona, 2:23:04; Edla, 2:30:43; Zulu, 2:34:20; Martha M., 2:41:42, and Lady Evelyn, 2:44.

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS B, OVER 100 FEET. START 10:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Lgth.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	H.M.S.	3:26:44	3:26:44

80-FOOT, CLASS D, 65 TO 80 FEET.

Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt	75.27	3:41:40	Not m'd
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw		3:38:48	Not m'd

SCHOONERS—CRUISING RIG.

Lady Evelyn, J. F. Ackerman	94.5	4:39:00	4:32:18
Ramona, B. M. Whitlock	105.84	4:18:04	4:18:04

SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS. START 10:10 A. M.

48 TO 65 FOOT, CLASSES J AND K.

Glorlana, J. M. Laselle		3:36:44	3:36:44
Kestral, J. B. Mills		3:38:50	....
Acushla II., J. H. Hanan	Disabled.		
Uvira, R. P. Doremus	47.85	350:28	....
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	53.32	3:21:08	....

43-FOOT, CLASS L, 36-43 FEET. START, 10:10 A. M.

Eldolon, J. Wier, Jr.	45.14	3:44:14	3:44:14

SPECIAL CLASS, CRUISING RIG.

Eclipse, L. J. Callanan		3:59:51	....
Daphne, G. W. Copland		4:12:21	....
Awa, T. L. Arnold		3:58:25	....

36-FOOT, CLASS M, 30 TO 35 FEET. START, 10:15 A. M.

Memory, E. Hope Norton	37.26	3:42:02	3:42:02

36-FOOT, CLASS N, OVER 25 FEET. START, 10:15 A. M.

Zulu, ——	26.4	4:19:20	4:16:18
Edla, ——	27.7	4:15:43	4:15:43

25-FOOT, CLASS N, UNDER 25 FEET.

Kittie, Hazen Morse			Did not finish
Apteryx, ——		3:21:55	....

SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS. START, 10:15 A. M.

Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	30.00	Did not finish.	
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	30.00	2:58:44	....
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	30.00	3:07:58	....

MAINSAIL CABIN YACHTS. START, 10:20 A. M. CLASSES 1 AND 2, OVER 21 FEET.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	27.47	2:02.35	2:02:35
Ayala, ——	4:06:13	3:46:54	....
Dorothy, G. T. Johnson	3:10:18	3:06:59	....

CLASS 3 AND 4, 21 FEET AND UNDER. START, 10:20 A. M.

Qui Viva, George A. Freeth	20.53	3:02:05	3:02:05

MAINSAIL CABIN. YACHTS. START, 10:20 A. M. CLASSES 3 AND 4, 21 FEET AND UNDER.

Martha M., R. B. Moore	18.23	4:21:42	4:17:43
Cleota, N. T. Corry	19.23	Did not finish.	

The winners were: Colonia, (walk-over,) Amorita, Ramona, Syce, Eldolon, (walk-over,) Memory, (walk-over,) Edla, Apteryx, Carolina, and Dot. In the special class of sloops, cruising rig, Eclipse made the fastest actual time, and wins, if the committee accepts elapsed time from time each boat crossed the line; otherwise Awa wins.

NAVAHOE AND DEFENDER OUT.

Big Single-Stickers Race in Rough Wind and Sea.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20.—The big single-stickers Navahoe and Defender this afternoon went outside for a short race. The Navahoe was leaving her anchorage in the inner harbor when the Defender was seen to hoist her big mainsail, a good breeze blowing from the southwest. As the Navahoe sailed past Fort Adams the Defender hoisted her anchor, and her sails quickly filled, and like an arrow she was off.

Once clear of the fort the breeze freshened and it was plain to be seen that there was a race on between the two boats. A few persons, who were evidently informed in advance of the race, watched the two single-stickers spread all the lower sails, no more sail being crowded on because the wind was too strong and the sea very choppy and rough. The two yachts made a run to windward, and the further to seaward they went the stronger the wind blew.

The race was a long reach to windward of about ten miles, and although no time could be taken from the shore, Mr. Carroll was of the opinion that the Defender had beaten the Navahoe between three and four minutes. Mr. Carroll handled the Navahoe, and Capt. Rhodes was at the helm on the Defender. Had the wind been lighter both boats would have crowded on all sail, and the race would have been one for a record. The Navahoe raced with her old sails. Probably to-morrow her new set will arrive and will be bent immediately, and further races with the Defender will occur.

A Chance to See the Regatta.

Passengers on the Cape May steamer Republic to-morrow, on the ocean trip to the Long Branch Iron Pier, will have an excellent opportunity to see the New York Yacht Club regatta. The Republic leaves Pier 10, East River, at 8:30 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:30 P. M., returning at 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 7:45 P. M. There will be a good view of the regatta for the early morning round-trip passengers of the Republic, as well as on the return trip early in the afternoon.

The Kittie Was a Winner.

By an error which recently appeared in this column, the new boat Kittie, 21-foot knockabout class, was referred to as having been beaten by Spindrift at the Manhasset Bay regatta, June 10. The Kittie on that occasion won, beating Spindrift by two minutes.

Yacht Conqueror at the Azores.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azore Islands, June 20.—The steam yacht Conqueror, owned by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, arrived here yesterday.

YALE-HARVARD ATHLETES.

Nineteen of Those to Compete with Oxford and Cambridge Chosen.

The joint Yale-Harvard Athletic Committee met last night and selected the men who will compete with Oxford and Cambridge on July 22. The full committee was present at the conference, and the meeting was held at the home of Chairman Evert Jansen Wendell, 8 East Thirty-eighth Street. It was decided to send twenty-three men across the water, and of this number nineteen were definitely decided upon. The names of the men who will compete in the high and broad jumps were held under advisement owing to the difficulty in making the selections for these events. They will be announced later.

Those positively decided upon are J. P. Adams, Yale, half mile; F. A. Blount, Yale, 100 yards dash; E. Bourdman, Yale, quarter mile; C. Dupee, Yale, 100 yards and quarter mile; W. N. Fincke, Yale, hurdler; T. R. Fisher, Yale, quarter and half mile; C. K. Palmer, Yale, distance; H. P. Smith, Yale, distance; C. B. Spitzer, Yale, distance; W. A. Boal, Harvard, hammer; H. J. Brown, Harvard, hammer; T. E. Burke, Harvard, half mile; H. B. Clark, Harvard, distance; C. D. Daly, Harvard, jumps; H. W. Foote, Harvard, distance; F. Z. Fox, Harvard, hurdler; J. W. Hallowell, Harvard, hurdler; F. J. Quinlan, Harvard, 100 yards and quarter mile; J. T. Roche, Harvard, 100 yards and jumps.

"In the agreement made by the English and American representatives," said Chairman Wendell last night, "it was stipulated that there need not be announcement of what event or events the men selected will compete in. So, while we have selected these men to represent Yale and Harvard in the games, we are not prepared to say in what event each man will participate. We have not selected the men for the high and broad jumps, because the candidates are all doing so well the margin is very slight. I cannot say whether or not they will be chosen by competition."

Only eighteen men will comprise the American team, two men being entered in each of the nine events. A like number will represent the Oxford-Cambridge schools. The additional men from America will be used in the event of accidents or sickness. The team will sail on the steamer St. Louis on July 5.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

Omaha Newspaper Wants Money to Defeat Republicans in 1900.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—A call for a National campaign fund for 1900 was issued here to-day, and says:

To-morrow The World-Herald will start a fund for the use of the Democratic National Campaign Committee. This fund is needed by the committee in the educational work of preparing for the great campaign of 1900.

The National Committee went through the campaign of 1896 almost without money. It will have little or no money in 1900 unless systematic work is carried on to raise it in small subscriptions all over the country.

The corporate wealth of the country was in 1896, and will be in 1900, arrayed upon the Republican side. Indeed, the phenomenal growth of great trusts during the last two years insures to the Republicans a larger campaign fund than ever. This fund can be silently and suddenly raised.

Not so, however, with a Democratic campaign fund. If raised at all, it must be procured by great effort, in small sums, from many contributors. This will take time. A beginning must be made early, and the laborious work of raising a fund in small subscriptions, payable in installments, must be begun.

To-morrow we shall outline the plan upon which subscriptions will be asked, secured, and cared for. What The World-Herald undertakes in Nebraska and vicinity, will be undertaken for the same purposes by other agencies in other parts of the country. The Republicans will have the money of the millionaires. We must depend upon the help of the millions.

HOMEOPATHS IN CONVENTION.

Annual Session of the American Institute at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—The fifty-fifth annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy opened here this afternoon with over 1,400 followers of Hahnemann in attendance. Every section of the country was represented. Sessions of the institute will be held throughout the week, and there will also be a number of sectional meetings.

To-day's sessions, afternoon and evening, were devoted to committee reports, the annual address of Benjamin F. Bailey of Lincoln, Neb., President of the institute, and addresses of welcome, with responses. Upon conclusion of the evening meeting a hop was given on the new steel pier, and this was followed by a "smoker" at one of the beach-front hotels.

At the morning session of the twelfth annual meeting of the American Homeopathic Eye, Ear, and Throat Society, a report recommending that interference of opticians with the medical profession be deprecated was adopted.

These officers were elected: President—H. P. Bellows, Boston; Vice Presidents—Dr. E. Mann, St. Paul; Dr. C. J. Swan, Chicago; Secretary—H. L. Schenck, New York; Treasurer—Dr. C. H. Helfrich, New York.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY.

J. Polk Brown Asserts that the Negro Retards Progress in the South—Freights Eat Up Profits.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Industrial Commission to-day continued its investigation of the agricultural conditions of the South. J. Polk Brown, President of the Agricultural Society of Georgia, was the first witness. He said that the condition of agriculture in the South was more depressed than it had ever been. More people were plowing barefooted and barebacked than ever before.

He agreed with the late Henry Grady that the fault was not with the soil or climate, nor, as many had claimed, was it entirely with the tariff. One of the most prolific causes of the trouble was in the fact that cotton was practically the only crop. Another cause, he asserted, was that the education was not sufficiently practical. It should teach people to do manual labor. So far as the colored race was concerned, there was no opening for them in the trades or the professions.

Mr. Brown dwelt on the presence of the negro as the dominant cause of the want of development of the South. He accused them of retarding the industrial, moral, religious, social, and agricultural development of the section, and asserted that if they were absent a better class of labor would take their place. Mr. Brown wanted the race separated from the whites and colonized either in this country or elsewhere in the interest of the Southern States.

The great obstacle in the way of the development of the manufacturing interests was the want of money.

Mr. Brown advocated diversified crops, recommending that each community should raise sufficient of everything to meet its own demands.

At the afternoon session the commission listened to a statement by P. H. Lovejoy, a merchant and planter of Hawkinsville, Ga. He spoke especially of the relations of the local merchants and the farmers. The merchants had not been prosperous for several years. They were compelled to make the majority of their sales on credit, and had to take mortgages upon the land of the farmers, if they had any, or on the crops if they had no land. Many of them were not able to give collateral of any value, and to such men sales were made on large margins of profit.

"We size a man up," he said. "If he is good we sell to him on a small margin. If he is a hard case we take what he has and quit."

He said that freight rates from Georgia to New York were about twice what they are from New York and Georgia. The large cities were evidently being built up at the expense of the country. Even the watermelon crop was unfavorable. "We have found that in shipping melons we pay the freight," he said. "The railroads cut us out of profit in that business."

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

Examination To-day Will Probably Be Waived—Mr. Osborne Again Attacks Col. Church.

The case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, will be again called this afternoon before Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions. This was the time set for examination some days ago, when counsel asked for an adjournment in order to make an appeal from the decision of Justice Beach, denying the writ of prohibition and dismissing the writs of certiorari and habeas corpus obtained by Lawyers Weeks and Battle. Justice Fursman on Monday ordered the case resubmitted to the Grand Jury, and the proceedings to-day will probably result in the examination being waived.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday: "If I can get an honest and an unbiased Grand Jury I shall be perfectly satisfied with its finding. But if I get a Grand Jury that is fixed by the friends of the defendant, I shall submit the case again and again, until I find a Grand Jury that is not fixed. The case will not again be presented to a Grand Jury where there are any Churches. I am not afraid of a chapel, but I am of a Church.

"Col. Church admits in the first place in his affidavit, which he filed in the Supreme Court, that he was a friend of Gen. Molineux. Secondly, he admits that he received a brief from an outside party containing a statement of facts and sworn to, but it was a statement to the effect that Cornish and Mrs. Rogers were responsible for the murder of Mrs. Adams.

"Thirdly, he admits that he did not show this document to other members of the Grand Jury or to the Court. Fourthly, he admits he received a letter from an outside party, a letter concerning the case, which letter he did not turn over to the Court.

"Fifthly, he admits that the Grand Jury walked into court and asked the Judge if the Grand Jury might take up the case against some person other than the person mentioned in Justice Williams's order, and than the person mentioned in the case presented to the District Attorney.

"In conclusion, the questions asked by him, and which appear upon the records or minutes of the Grand Jury, now on file in the Court of Special Sessions, show conclusively that Cornish and Mrs. Rogers were the other persons referred to in the questions propounded by the foreman of the Grand Jury to the Court."

COTTON CONTRACT CLEARANCES.

A New System Being Agitated For at the New York Exchange.

President Thomas M. Robinson is considering a petition of members of the New York Cotton Exchange for the appointment of a committee to consider the practicability and advisability of adopting a proper system of clearances of cotton contracts. Such a system has been discussed for the last fifteen years, and the plan was first suggested in the old Cotton Exchange Building. The members of the Exchange appear to be about equally divided on the subject. While the plan is believed by its advocates to be in the line of progress and advantage, its opponents say that it is impracticable and calculated to reveal business interests that should be private. President Robinson may appoint the committee asked for this week.

The Exchange has had, for some time a system of clearances for cash transactions, based on that of the New York Produce Exchange, from which it was copied, and the Corn Exchange Bank is the clearing agent. At present there is an unsatisfactory system of clearing contracts in futures which is inadequate and unsatisfactory in the opinion of many members. The transactions are effected by boys in what is known as the "Ring Room," and the contracts are settled when it is possible to do so.

UNITED ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Reconstruction of the Directorate Gives Rise to Many Stories.

The United Electric Light and Power Company's Board of Directors has been reconstructed as follows, to give representation to purchasers of stock: George W. Hebard, President; George Westinghouse, Paul D. Cravath, C. H. Jackson, and Philip F. Kobbe of the old Board, and new Directors, George H. Church, George H. Rae, Benjamin Whiteley, Cortland Betts, Arthur Starke, Osborn W. Bright, Joseph F. Sweasy, and A. Murray Young. The retiring Directors, whose stock was acquired by the new members, are Brayton Ives, Marcellus Hartley, Charles J. Canda, August Belmont, Charles F. Adams, Duncan C. Parmley, and James Stokes, and the interests of the late Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

It was rumored that the change in ownership of the stock indicated that control of the company had been or was to be acquired by the Consolidated Gas Company, and that this company would make the United Electric Light Company a powerful factor in its gas war. Another story was that the United Electric Light Company, which owns a franchise for electric lighting in the Borough of Manhattan, would be absorbed by the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company. Confirmation of neither story was found. President Hebard said that the stories in circulation were largely guesswork, and that he was unable to say what would be the outcome of the change and stock ownership.

Two Virginians Quarrel; Both Dead.

PULASKI, Va., June 20.—At Wygals Bridge yesterday John Raines and Madison Pratt, aged nineteen, quarreled while swimming. Finally both left the water, ran to their clothing, secured revolvers, and began firing. Pratt was killed by the second shot. Raines died to-day.

New Yorker Stricken with Paralysis.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 20.—Julius Dreyfus of 63 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York, was stricken to-day with paralysis on a train between Cincinnati and Columbus. He was taken to the Protestant Hospital here, and is in a critical condition.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Prof. Wiley Buys New York Samples for Use Before the Pure Food Committee in This City.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Prof. H. V. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Agricultural Department, has returned from New York, where, in the past few days, he collected a large number of food samples, principally prepared articles, which have been sent to the department laboratory for analysis. Prof. Wiley made his purchases in the open market, and as the storekeepers did not know him he feels there can be no doubt that the samples secured are a fair example of the commercial line of the various food preparations in question.

The analyses of the samples will form the basis of discussion for the session of the Congressional Pure Food Committee, which will meet in New York in September. The committee's recent session in Chicago brought to light a large amount of interesting data on the subject of food adulteration, over which the department is still working, and it is thought that the New York session will be equally important.

MAGISTRATE CRANE ANGRY.

Says Nine-tenths of Women in Abandonment Cases Are Liars.

Magistrate Crane, from the bench at the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, made a statement somewhat damaging to the reputation for veracity of the women who frequent police courts. He became indignant at what seemed to him persecution by a woman of her husband, and said: "In my opinion, nine-tenths of the women who frequent these courts for this purpose are liars."

The case which brought out this remark was that of Mrs. Kate Ryan, who accused her husband, Edward P. Ryan, of abandonment and non-support,

PRESIDENT GIVES DIPLOMAS

Mount Holyoke College Confers a Degree Upon Him.

THE FIRST MAN SO HONORED

Speech to the Graduating Class, Among Whom Was His Niece—The President's Trip.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 20.—This was what might be appropriately called honor day at South Hadley. Mount Holyoke College was honored by the presence at its commencement exercises of President McKinley, and in turn it honored him by conferring upon him in the chapel of the college the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. This is the first time that such a degree has ever been conferred upon a man by Mount Holyoke, and it came as a complete surprise to the President.

The President's day to-day was given up entirely to the attendance at the graduating exercises. The entire party left the Whiting House at 9:30 o'clock on the Rockrimmon, the splendidly fitted up electric car on which the President has been making the shore journeys, and at the station Gov. Wolcott and wife Adjt. Gen. Dalton, and Col. Morgan were taken aboard. South Hadley was reached at 10 o'clock, and the visitors immediately entered the chapel, where the exercises were to be held. The seniors followed. President McKinley and the other gentlemen were seated on the platform, while the ladies occupied reserved seats on the floor.

There was special music by the college choir, and then the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith introduced Gov. Roger Wolcott, who welcomed the President to the college.

Dr. Smith then announced that the President would present the diplomas to the seniors. The President descended the stairs in company with Mrs. E. S. Mead, President of the college, who introduced the members of the class as they filed by and received their parchments. Miss Grace McKinley, the President's niece, shook hands with him when she received her diploma.

At the close of the President's deliverance of the degrees, a beautiful purple banner, inscribed "Mount Holyoke, '99," was presented to him by the graduating class, which also sang the class ode.

Dr. L. R. Trask, of the Trustees, then presented the President with the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. The President, in response to the hearty outburst of applause which followed the announcement, said:

"Mrs. Mead, Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot refrain from making acknowledgment in the presence of the very distinguished honor which the Board of Trustees and officers of this institution have been pleased to confer upon me. I want to assure the young ladies of the graduating class that I am both delighted and honored to be a member of a class of '99; Massachusetts has been and is first in many things, but in nothing more than in educational institutions.

"I count myself most fortunate to have been privileged yesterday to look upon the faces of graduates of Smith College, that splendid institution of learning for the education of women, and I count myself most fortunate to-day to look upon the faces of the graduates of this gloriously historic institution, that has done so much for the exaltation of women, and whose influence is felt not only in Massachusetts, but in every part of our common country.

"Mount Holyoke is more than sixty years old to-day, and the influence of this institution in molding and shaping the citizens of the Nation can never be told.

"I am glad that we are demonstrating in the United States to-day that the boy shall have no more advantages than the girl, and Mount Holyoke and Smith, and the half dozen other institutions of the land are demonstrating that fact.

"An educated womanhood is an open school for citizenship every day of the year, and the home is the training-school for the mother, the soldier, and the statesman. I wish for this graduating class all good things, and I want you to be assured that all good things wait upon a pure and noble woman."

At the close of the exercises the company retired to Mary Brigham Hall, where the President enjoyed half an hour's rest. At 3 o'clock a reception was held on a platform erected in front of the local church, at which the President shook hands with 2,400 persons and then returned to the Whiting House here. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen and Lieut. Gov. Crane, who arrived just in time, participated in the reception. Gov. and Mrs. Wolcott returned to Boston immediately after the chapel exercises.

Miss Grace McKinley spent her time, after she received her degree at the hands of her uncle, in entertaining Mrs. McKinley.

The evening was spent very quietly at the Whiting residence, and both the principal guests retired early. To-night is the last that will be spent in Holyoke, as at 10:15 to-morrow morning a trip down the river will be taken on the Mascot, and the balance of the day will be spent in receptions and a parade in Springfield. The President's special train will leave Springfield for Adams at 4 o'clock, and the following days, until Wednesday, June 28, will be spent at the residence of W. B. Plunkett. The President will leave for Washington the night of the 28th.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT CORNELL.

Addresses the Senior Class on the Value of an Education, and Later Talks to the Public.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 20.—Gov. Roosevelt was greeted with cheers to-day when he attended the class day exercises of the class of 1899 in Cornell Armory. No less uproarious was the reception which awaited him at Dewitt Park later in the day, when he was greeted by the men, women, and school children of the city.

The Governor was introduced to the Cornell students by President M. M. Upson of the senior class. In opening his address, the Governor related several anecdotes of the late war, and in some of them referred in the kindliest terms to Cornell men in his command. He then addressed himself particularly to the graduating class, whose members occupied reserved seats. His discourse was replete with good advice to them, and to all college men. Early in his address the Governor referred to statements recently made by several men who had amassed great fortunes, to the effect that a collegiate education is useless in the world of to-day. He attacked their position vehemently, and said:

"Our country could better afford to lose all of the men who have amassed millions than to lose one-half of its college-bred men. We can get along without men of enormous wealth, but not without men of brains."

Gov. Roosevelt then discussed the desirability of college-bred men making themselves active in the political world. He criticised the position that because politics are corrupt, good men should shun them, holding that the very fact that dishonesty and corruption exist should be an incentive to good men to actively participate and remove evils. The man who holds aloof merely because of corruption, he said, is unworthy of the blessings of American citizenship.

A man should be as ready to fight for the best interests of his country in time of peace as in time of war. The duties of peace are none the less arduous than those of war, and he is no thoroughly good American citizen who shuns either. Speaking directly to the graduating class the Governor exhorted them to do their share of the work of State. He advised them that they were no better than the masses who had not their advantages, except in so far as they utilized these great advantages and proved themselves so. Collegiate education did not make them too cultured and refined for the active work of life; if it did, it would be a curse rather than a blessing. Collegiate training offered innumerable advantages, but merely it, of itself, if without effort, would avail nothing.

"Above all," said the Governor, "do not become of the class of so-called highly educated and cultured, who sneer at American institutions and American customs. If you recognize fault, come forward and expose it and strive to remedy it. Do not become one of the class who lose faith in the ability of Americans to govern either themselves or their islands."

Gov. Roosevelt remarked that he had not intended to preach a sermon to the graduating class, but when he had for an audience those who have in their hands so great a part of the destiny of our country he could not refrain from preaching the doctrines of good citizenship. In an institution like Cornell University it should be especially true, since it was in a measure under the care of the State, that here, if anywhere, should men strive for good citizenship.

In closing, Gov. Roosevelt urged Cornell's class of '99, and all Cornell students within hearing of his voice to stand for what is best and noble in public life, to respond to any call of their country, whether for performance of the duties of peace or war, and never to shun active politics because of fear of corruption or of personal abuse.

After the senior class had adjourned to the library steps for their group picture, Gov. Roosevelt was invited to join them, which he did.

The Governor was entertained this afternoon by a committee from the Ithaca Business Men's Association, and when he was driven to De Witt Park he was greeted by an immense throng of people. About the speakers' stand were crowds of Ithaca school children bearing American flags. In opening his remarks Gov. Roosevelt addressed the children particularly, and said in part:

"I am glad to receive this warm greeting from the school children of this city, and I am proud to see you marching under the folds of the American flag, a custom which has now properly become almost an inseparable part of our public school system."

Turning to the topic of good citizenship, Gov. Roosevelt remarked that the term implied not only strict honesty in matters of State, but meant also probity and uprightness in private life. He said that good citizenship commenced at home, and that no man who was not a good father, a good husband, and upright in his business affairs could ever aspire to good, honest citizenship.

In closing, Gov. Roosevelt again advised the exercise of strict honesty and sobriety in all matters, public and private, and said that if man exercised these and possessed with them courage and good common sense he could not be other than a good citizen.

After the address had closed Gov. Roosevelt met a number of the prominent business men of the city, and reviewed the procession of school children as they passed the speakers' stand.

AT THE MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

The Graduates Are Addressed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan presided over the forty-sixth annual commencement exercises of Manhattan College, which were held yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Speeches were made by the following members of the graduating class: Walter T. Casey, James R. Bartley, Peter A. Hanley, William M. Dwyer, James A. Cahill, John E. Kiffin, and William P. O'Ryan. Music was furnished by the college glee club and orchestra. The number of graduates this year was thirty-three. Besides these, four received the degree of Master of Arts and one the degree of Master of Science.

Bachelors of Arts—James Raymond Bartley, James Aloysius Cahill, William Patrick O'Ryan, Matthew Joseph Duggan, Peter Aloysius Hanley, David Ignatius Quinn, Patrick Edward Walsh, William Martin Dwyer, John Leo Kenney, Walter Thomas Casey, John Edward Kiffin, John Francis Gannon, John Thomas Larkin, Aloysius Gonzaga O'Connor, William John Roche, Thomas Joseph King, Thomas Sylvester McGrath, Edward Aloysius Birmingham, Thomas Joseph McGrath, Charles Patrick Casserley, and Denis Joseph Devine.

Masters of Arts—Maurice A. Bellew, A. B., '97; Richard R. Costello, A. B., LL. B., '95; Timothy E. Conalan, A. B., '97, and Edward C. Podyin, A. B., M. D., '95.

Master of Science—Fielding L. A. Seymour, B. S., C. E., '94.

Commercial Diplomas were awarded to James Edward Finegan, John Leo Cummings, Paul Joseph Gabriels, William Joseph Fitzpatrick, William Patrick Barry, Roderick James McMahon, Milton Charles Walsh, Charles Bush Barton, Henry Stevens Garvey, Claudio Joseph Piedra, Francis Aloysius McQuade, and Edward Joseph McMahon.

Purses were awarded as follows: The Alumni purse of $50, for the best English essay, William P. O'Ryan; the Herman Ridder purse of $50, for experimental physics, Edwin A. Bolger.

Medals offered during the past session were won as follows:

The Milmo-McGowan medal, for religious instruction, David J. Quinn; the Kelly medal, for philosophy, James R. Bartley; the Grady memorial medal, for oratory, William P. O'Ryan; medal for oratory, John J. Curtin; the Develin medal, for classics, Peter A. Hanley; the Mitchell memorial medal, for the philosophy of history, Walter T. Casey; the medal for Latin composition, Edwin A. Bolger; the medal for religious instruction, (Commercial Department,) William J. Fitzpatrick; medal for elocution, (Academic Department,) John A. Horan.

The address of the day was delivered by Thomas J. Gargan, ex-Mayor of Boston. Archbishop Corrigan closed the exercises with a few brief remarks to the class of '99. He exhorted the members to imitate Pope Leo XIII. in love for study and steadfastness of character.

Among those present were Dr. Penny of the Annunciation Church, Dr. Pietro Loti, Daniel Blasi, Oreste Alussi, Dr. Pech, A. Cavinato, Prof. Thomas Galway, and Bernard Brady. The following members of the Roman Catholic clergy were present: Mgr. Mooney, Fathers Alexis, C. P.; Joseph, C. P.; Justin, C. P.; Schorp, C. R. R.; Michael Duffy, Cullom, Myhan, Connelly, Bandenelli, C. P.; Michael Walsh, O'Farrell, Malachy Cunnion, Daniel Cunnion, Walters, McNamara, J. B. Salter, and Laselle, and also the Rev. John J. Kean, the Rev. J. H. McMahon, the Rev. V. Marino, P. S. M., and Brother Joseph, visitor of the Christian Brotherhood.

The Lawrenceville School.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20.—The programme of the sixteenth annual commencement of the Lawrenceville Preparatory School was concluded to-day. This morning the class day exercises were held in Memorial Hall, and several members of the class delivered orations. In the afternoon Dr. and Mrs. MacKenzie gave a reception at Foundation House. Charles C. Beaman of New York delivered the Founders' Day address and presented the diplomas to the class.

Class Day at the City College.

The class of 1899, College of the City of New York, numbering 106 young men, held its class day exercises yesterday afternoon in the college chapel. The chief event on the programme was the presentation of "The Mummy," a farce written by Eugene C. Gibney and Samuel J. Woolf of the class. Music was furnished by the glee club, and the usual addresses were made by the class members.

Exercises at Rutgers College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—The commencement exercises of Rutgers College took place to-night. The following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D., Gilbert Collins, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; H. H. D., the Rev. D. D. Grifis, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. D., the Rev. J. H. Raven of Metuchen and the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff of India.

Miss Herts Enters Normal College.

The name of Ethel L. Herts was by accident omitted from the list of successful candidates from Public School No. 87 to the Normal College, as supplied to THE NEW YORK TIMES and published yesterday.

THE FORD FRANCHISE LAW.

Commissioner Leaycraft Outlines the Policy to be Pursued.

J. Edgar Leaycraft, one of the State Tax Commissioners, yesterday briefly outlined the policy to be pursued by the commission in carrying out the provisions of the Ford law for the assessment of franchises.

"I called on Senator Ford," said Mr. Leaycraft, "as a matter of courtesy, and we had some discussion about the provisions of his bill. We shall make our headquarters in Albany, and until August we will have all we want to do in completing the preliminary routine work.

"It is not our intention to make an inquisitorial pilgrimage throughout the State. We intend to prepare a very comprehensive blank which we hope to have ready in about six weeks. One or more of these will be sent to every corporation, and its officers will be required to fill it out to the satisfaction of the commission. Where there are any suspicious circumstances connected with the information furnished, the Commissioners will make a personal and thorough investigation.

"The counties in the State do not close their tax books at the same time, and for the purpose of expediting the business of the commission, we will first take up the franchises in those localities which close their budgets earlier than others, leaving the latest until the last."

Mysterious Disappearance of $2,000.

There is mourning in the offices of Henry W. Peabody & Co. in the Chesebrough Building, on State Street, due to the fact that $2,000 in cash disappeared from the office safe a few days ago during business hours, and has not since been seen. If a burglar took it, he was a very shrewd burglar, for he had first to gain access to the safe and, further, to possess the combination of the lock. The officials of the firm, when seen yesterday, admitted that the money had been taken, and had not been recovered. They refused to discuss the matter further. They appeared to regret having given even this scrap of information.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Report Again Denied that the Vanderbilts Are Planning to Build a Transcontinental Line.

Since Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Dr. W. Seward Webb visited California last Winter frequent and persistent reports have come from San Francisco that the Vanderbilts were going to buy extensive terminal properties in that city for the purpose of completing a line of railroad entirely under their control from New York to San Francisco. The latest report was that the Vanderbilts were negotiating with the Fair estate for the purchase of property at North Beach, San Francisco. William K. Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew, speaking for the Vanderbilts, have both denied that there was any intention on the part of the Vanderbilts to establish a transcontinental line.

One of the officers of the New York Central Railroad, who is able to speak authoritatively in this matter, said yesterday: "There is absolutely no foundation for these California stories. The Vanderbilts have not sought and are not seeking to obtain property for railroad terminals in California. They have no idea of building up a transcontinental line and they are not planning to get control of any Pacific Coast lines. I know of no facts that could suggest such stories as are continually sent East from California about the plans of the Vanderbilts, except the visit of Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt and Dr. Webb to the Pacific Coast last Winter. That visit, however, was solely for pleasure."

Cornelius Vanderbilt's continued physical disability is one of the chief reasons given for the indisposition of the Vanderbilts to embark in any new enterprise of importance. The construction of a new Western railroad, and the formation of a through Vanderbilt line from New York to San Francisco would affect Cornelius Vanderbilt's interests fully as much as the interests of his brother, William K., would be affected, and it is a fact, known to all of his friends that Cornelius Vanderbilt is in no condition now to take up any important business matter. The lingering effects of the paralytic stroke which prostrated him nearly three years ago render it necessary that he should remain free from care and preserve as complete tranquillity of mind as possible.

Under the circumstances William K. Vanderbilt, it is asserted by persons very close to him, does not propose to expand the Vanderbilt holdings of railroad properties. He has tried his hand at consolidation, with results entirely satisfactory to his family and their financial associates, and he is credited with having expressed an inclination to let well enough alone.

Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt are now on their way home from Southampton, England, on the latter's yacht, Valiant.

STREET ROADS CONSOLIDATE.

All St. Louis Systems Will Be Controlled by One Management.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—It is announced that, as Gov. Stephens has signed the Street Railway bill, the negotiations for a general consolidation of all the street railroads of St. Louis, which have been in progress for some time, have been practically completed. The deal involves nearly $100,000,000. Brown Brothers of New York are said to be handling the financial end of the deal.

Without the Suburban, which has not yet come into the combine, the Consolidated Company will have 285 miles of single track, and including the Suburban and new track to be constructed, they would have nearly 400 miles, forming the most extensive system of street railways in the world.

The prospective new system will include the following lines: Lindell Railway system, Missouri, Taylor Avenue, Jefferson Avenue, Grand Avenue, Union Depot, Southern Electric, Baden and St. Louis, Broadway Cable, Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds, Citizens', Union, Forest Park, and Laclede Avenue, Mound City, Northern Central, People's, St. Louis and Suburban, and St. Louis and Meremac River, as well as the franchises of the St. Louis Traction Company, Central Traction Company, and St. Louis Transit Company. All lines will run over loops in the down-town district. Over $5,000,000 will be expended in improvements.

TIME TO CHICAGO CUT.

Lake Shore and New York Central to Run Trains in 24½ Hours.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A considerable cut in the time of passenger trains between Chicago and New York will be made by the Lake Shore and New York Central Road next Sunday. The schedule of one of the west-bound trains from New York to Chicago will be lowered so that the run will be covered in just 24½ hours, and a corresponding east-bound flier will go through in the same time.

The Boston and Chicago special that now leaves New York at 1 P. M., and arrives in Chicago at 3:55 P. M. the next day, will, on and after Sunday, depart from New York at the same hour, but will reach Chicago at 2:30 instead of 3:55. The fast New York express that now leaves Chicago at 8:30 P. M., and arrives in New York at 10:30 the next morning, New York time, will reach the Eastern metropolis at 10 A. M. the following day, or 9 o'clock Western time.

These trains will be only reached four slower than the twenty-four-hour limited trains rated by the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Roads, on which an extra fare of $4 is charged.

On the fliers to be put in service on Sunday the excess fare principle will be ignored.

The Michigan Central, the Vanderbilts' other strong Chicago-New York line, may meet the action of the Lake Shore. The Pennsylvania is also likely to do some time-cutting.

NEEDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Louisianians Say Improvements Along Its Banks Must Be Made.

A delegation of Louisianians appeared before the Mississippi River Commission at yesterday's session of the annual convention of that body, at the Army Building, to request the commission to recommend that urgently needed improvements be made without delay along the banks of the Mississippi River.

The following members composed the delegation: Nolan S. Williams, President of the Atchafalaya Levee Board: Sidney F. Lewis, President of the Louisiana State Board of Engineers; Arsine Porillat, President of the Bayou La Fourche Levee Board, and Victor Mayrin, a member of the Louisiana State Board of Engineers. Messrs. Lewis and Porillat addressed the commission and clearly represented the condition of the levees along the river in the vicinity of New Orleans, which, they said, called for immediate remedial action.

The condition of affairs at the junction of Bayou La Fourche and the Mississippi, about eighty miles above New Orleans, was also discussed, the delegation stating that the frequent floods along Bayou La Fourche greatly damaged property and endangered life for a considerable distance along its length. These floods are caused by the breaking of improperly strengthened levees. The necessity of these levees, it was pointed out, would be obviated if the lock at the junction of the bayou and the river, the building of which was projected in 1886, were erected. Already $1,100,000 has been expended on the work involved, whereas the lock could be built for about $450,000.

Many reports were made by experts on the condition of the work along the river, and those making them had numerous suggestions to offer. The embodiment of these in the general report will be accomplished as soon as possible and forwarded to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Shurtleff to Sue the Government.

Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, formerly one of the United States General Appraisers, will probably file a complaint in a suit against the United States Government within the next few days. His attorneys are John G. Carlisle and Edwin B. Smith. A number of importers in New York have interested themselves in the suit and collected funds for defraying the expenses of it. The case, it is said, will be a suit against the Government to collect Mr. Shurtleff's salary since May 15 last, when his successor was installed. It amounts to about $300. Mr. Smith, of counsel for Mr. Shurtleff, said yesterday that Mr. Shurtleff's peremptory removal by the President, who gave no special reason for it, was a violation of Section 12 of the Administrative act, which provides that General Appraisers may be removed for three causes only—inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. It has not yet been decided whether the suit will be brought in the District Court of New York or in the Court of Claims in Washington.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

BELLA ANDERSON IN PRISON.

Kidnapper Taken to Auburn—Plans for Mrs. Barrow's Defense.

Bella Anderson, or Carrie Jones, the nurse girl who stole the Clarke baby, and who pleaded guilty to kidnapping and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, was yesterday taken from the Tombs for the women's prison in Auburn. She left in charge of a Deputy Sheriff and another officer, the party boarding a Fourth Avenue car without attracting attention. They caught the 2 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station.

Mrs. Addie Barrow, wife of George Beauregard Barrow, who is now serving a long sentence in Sing Sing for participating in the crime, will be placed on trial next Monday. Her defense will probably be insanity, and to this end several experts have been engaged to inquire into her mental condition.

William F. Howe, her lawyer, gave out a statement yesterday, in which he declared several members of Mrs. Barrow's family were insane. In case the physicians did not believe his client insane, he might advise her to plead guilty. He also said he would get a writ of habeas corpus Monday for the appearance of Barrow in court as a witness. Bella Anderson may also be summoned.

BUTTERFIELD STILL MISSING.

Late Developments Tend to Disprove the Drowning Theory.

The theory advanced by Police Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island Precinct that Samuel Butterfield, who disappeared from Balmer's bathing establishment on Sunday, had not been drowned, but had left the city, was to a certain extent sustained by yesterday's developments in the case. It became known yesterday that although Butterfield's accounts in the Twelfth Ward Bank were apparently in good shape, he was financially involved. This would establish a motive for the man's disappearance.

Isaac A. Hopper, the President of the bank in which Butterfield was employed, said yesterday that a well-known Harlem merchant had called on him and informed him that Butterfield had borrowed $50 from him on a note which fell due on Monday. Mr. Hopper said that he had learned that Butterfield had been in the habit of borrowing money in comparatively small amounts for the last year, and that possibly he might have suffered some of these debts to accumulate until he found it impossible to pay them.

Mrs. Butterfield reiterated yesterday her belief that her husband had been drowned. He had no very expensive habits, she said, and he was not addicted to drink. She scouted the idea that her husband had either committed suicide or run away because of financial difficulties. She had no knowledge of her husband's indebtedness to the merchant who had called on Mr. Hopper, but she did not attempt to deny it.

It was learned yesterday that Butterfield's salary was $750 a year. On this he lived in comfortable style with his wife and child in a well-furnished flat at 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island police said yesterday that he had no new theory to advance on the case. The police have given up all hope of recovering the body, and, in fact, have practically abandoned the case, though men along the beach have been cautioned to keep a careful lookout for the body.

CHASE AFTER A CRAZED BUTLER.

Hardy Tried to Kill His Wife, Then Gashed His Throat and Fled.

The police reserves of the Tremont Station spent yesterday scouring Tiffany's Woods for George P. Hardy, a butler who cut his own throat, and then ran to the woods. Hardy returned to his employer's home and was arrested in the evening.

Hardy, who is forty-five years old, is employed as a butler by F. R. Eckert, a bookmaker, who lives at 1,255 Home Street, between Bryant Avenue and West Farms Road. His wife, Sadie, is employed as a chambermaid. The laundress, a colored woman named Mary, ran upstairs and told Mrs. Eckert that Hardy had threatened to kill his wife. Mrs. Hardy, the man's wife, then ran into the room, and said that her husband had cut his throat. The woman closed the door just as Hardy appeared, with a wound in his throat, and demanded that his wife come out of the room, saying: "I want to kill her."

At this time the door bell rang. Hardy ran out of a rear door and made his way to the woods. The police scoured the woods. After the police reserves gave up their search Hardy was seen coming toward the house by Mrs. Eckert, who immediately gave orders that all the doors should be barricaded. Hardy made his way to the rear door of the house and demanded admittance. He said he would break in the door if it was not opened.

Mounted Policeman Fink guarded the front gate in order to prevent Hardy's escape should he undertake to run away again, and Policeman Hefferman went around to the rear door and found Hardy peaceful. He was hardly able to stand up, having become weak from the loss of blood. He still insisted that his wife come out of the house so that he could kill her. Hardy was taken to the Morrisania Police Station. He was rational and gave no signs of being insane. He said that his wife had secured a warrant for his arrest and that the trouble was over family difficulties.

The man's wife denied that she had secured a warrant for her husband's arrest, and said she knew of no reason why her husband should have conducted himself as he did. He will be arraigned in the Morrisiana Court this morning to answer the charge of attempted suicide.

Miss Woodford Improving.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was much relieved yesterday because of the marked improvement in the condition of his only daughter. Miss Woodford has been suffering from peritonitis, and by the advice of the attending physician was removed from Brooklyn to the Waldorf-Astoria in the belief that a complete change of surroundings would be beneficial. His diagnosis proved correct. Yesterday Miss Woodford was so much better that she was able to take a drive in the morning.

Ask River Tunnel Franchise.

A petition from the Manhattan Tunnel Railroad Company for a franchise for a tunnel under the North River was presented to the Council yesterday by Councilman Ryder. The petition was signed by David J. Newland as President. The route of the proposed tunnel is under Chambers Street from a point 100 feet east of the easterly line of West Broadway, and under the Hudson River to the New Jersey shore. Councilman Ryder denied all knowledge of the enterprise or its promoters. The petition was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mrs. Remsen Can Keep the Money.

A jury in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for Mrs. Rebecca M. Remsen of Oyster Bay in her suit against the brothers of the late Miss Dorothy Onderdonk of Oyster Bay. Miss Onderdonk, shortly before her death, a year ago, gave Mrs. Remsen a package which she said contained something she wished her to have after she was dead. The package was found to contain a bankbook and bonds, amounting in all to $7,000. The action was to determine the ownership of the property.

Montana's Shaft Broken in Midocean.

LONDON, June 20.—The Dutch tank steamer La Flandre, Capt. Gerdes, from Savannah June 2 for London and Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day and signaled that she spoke the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Montana, Capt. Watkins, from Baltimore June 4 for London, with a broken shaft, in latitude 48 longitude 23.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

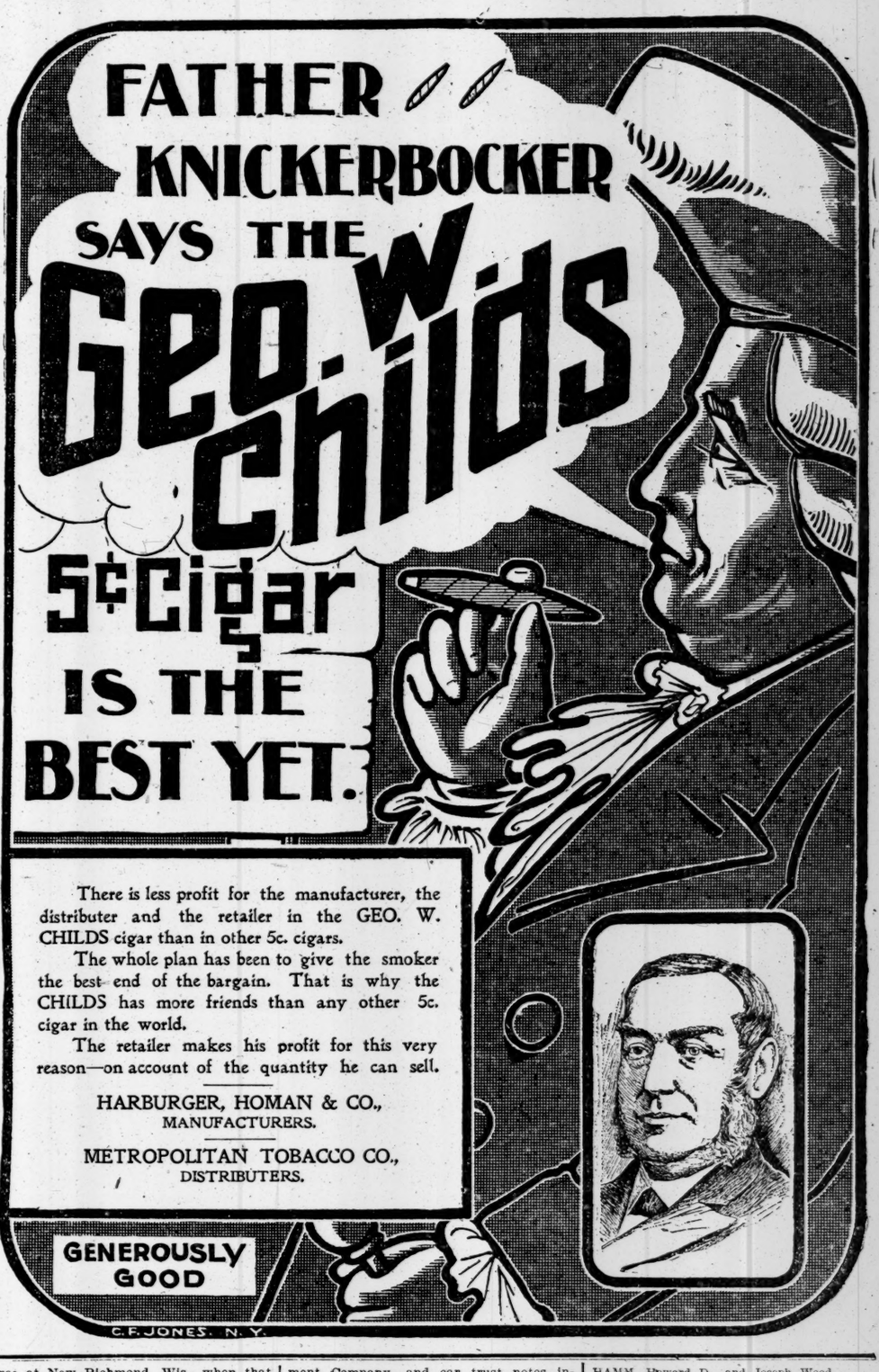
At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters today, it is expected that some action will be taken in regard to the death of Capt. George B. Rhoads, the late President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

Chicago advices state that James R. B. Van Cleave, Superintendent of the Illinois Insurance Department, has been offered the Presidency of the Federal Surety Company of Chicago, which is being organized with a capital stock of $250,000 under the new Illinois statute governing the formation of domestic surety companies.

It is reported that the American Central Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis will be merged with the Indiana Life Assurance Company under the name of the American Central Life, and with a capital of $200,000. Both companies recently filed articles of incorporation in accordance with the provisions of the legal reserve law enacted by the last Indiana Legislature.

The fire insurance companies report that only one tornado policy for $1,200 was in force at New Richmond, Wis., when that town was destroyed last week, and only one tornado policy covering property in Herman, Neb. The $1,200 policy in New Richmond was taken out on the day of the storm, and covered the dwelling of Severn Olsen, who paid a premium of $7.20 for his indemnity.

The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York was held last night at the Claremont. The invited speakers were Gen. George B. Laud, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. Ralph E. Prime, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Recorder Goff, Joseph J. Little, and Henry C. Lippincott of Philadelphia.



Appeal to the Postmaster General.

H. H. Eddy, Deputy Superintendent of the Colorado Insurance Department, has written a letter to Postmaster General Smith, asking that the use of the United States mails in procuring insurance by unauthorized companies be stopped. The letter states that "the statutes of Colorado make it unlawful for any person, company, or corporation or its agents, to transact in any manner the business of insurance in the State of Colorado, unless duly authorized thereto by the issuance by the department of a certificate of authority therefor." Deputy Superintendent Eddy requests that, in view of the existence of similar laws in other States, the Post Office Department should deal with a violation of the law by use of the United States mails, as if it were a violation of the United States statutes.

BANKER SAYS HE IS BANKRUPT.

Henry A. V. Post, Surviving Partner of Post & Pomeroy, Has Filed a Petition—Made Heavy Loans.

Henry A. V. Post, surviving partner of Post & Pomeroy and Post, Martin & Co., bankers, of 45 Wall Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, both individually and as surviving partner of the two firms. Archer N. Martin died on Dec. 24, 1894, and Charles C. Pomeroy died on Feb. 22, 1898, and Mr. Post has been liquidating the affairs of the firms. The total liabilities are $3,464,575, of which the liabilities of Post, Martin & Co. are $1,537,046, of Post & Pomeroy $1,913,529, and of Mr. Post individually $14,000. The total assets are $2,604,430, of which Post, Martin & Co. have $3,750, Post & Pomeroy $2,599,408, and Mr. Post individually $1,272.

Post, Martin & Co.'s liabilities are classified as follows: Secured, $1,220,719; unsecured, $65,755; notes of others indorsed by them, $250,572. The assets consist of a half interest in property in the Twenty-fourth Ward, valued at $3,750, mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as security for certain creditors. Among the secured creditors of Post, Martin & Co. are the Western National Bank, $90,400; National Bank of Commerce, $187,990; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $257,180; Bank of America, $69,000; Central Trust Company, $83,000; Wabash Purchasing Committee, $80,000; Westinghouse Air Brake Company, $7,500; Russell Sage, $6,000; acceptances of Henry O'Hara, $432,149. The unsecured creditors are the Ohio Central Car Trust, collections, $62,467, and J. C. O'Connor, $3,288. On notes which should be paid by the makers, the creditors mentioned are the National Bank of Commerce, $183,800, collateral note of the Railroad Equipment Company, indorsed by Post, Martin & Co.; Bank of America, $20,000, note of the same company; Russell Sage, $6,000, note of the same company; Nassau Bank, $20,000, note of the Railroad Equipment Company, indorsed by Post, Martin & Co.; Bank of America, $20,000, note of the same company; Russell Sage, $6,000, note of the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, $36,772, collateral note of Post & Pomeroy, indorsed by Post, Martin & Co.

Post & Pomeroy's liabilities are classified as follows: Secured, $732,665; unsecured, $646,608; notes of others indorsed by them, $535,256. The assets consist of cash, $280; notes, $2,673; debts due, $1,890,417; unliquidated claims, $151,232; Railroad Equipment Company stock, $554,806. The debts due are from the Railroad Equipment Company, $1,576,303; W. N. McCracken & Co., $314,414. Among the secured creditors of Post & Pomeroy are the First National Bank, $149,692; Third National Bank, $16,940; Chemical National Bank, $190,582; National Park Bank, $85,200; National Broadway Bank, $71,500; State Trust Company, $100,000; United States Trust Company, $37,750; Muller, Schall & Co., $36,623; Farmers' National Bank of Mount Holly, N. J., $20,000; Western National Bank, $6,000. The principal unsecured creditor is Henry A. V. Post, $642,650, balance of account due him. The notes of others, $533,256, are those of the Railroad Equipment Company, and car trust notes indorsed by Post & Pomeroy. Mr. Post's individual liabilities are $14,000, of which $13,000 are secured and $1,000 unsecured. His assets consist of cash to his credit, $522; notes and stocks, $750; total, $1,272.

Bradstreet's reports state that the business was started in 1865 as Perkins, Livingston & Post. In July, 1879, the style was changed to Clark, Post, Martin & Co., and again, in 1881, to Post, Martin & Co. The last-named firm continued to June 23, 1894, when Post & Pomeroy succeeded. Post, Martin & Co. were very active in organizing car trust and equipment companies, also water supply companies. They used their credit freely. In 1893 they made a large amount of paper to assist a car construction company which agreed to provide for the renewal and extension of the paper at maturity, but did not do so. The paper was protested, and subsequently was partly paid and the balance carried by banks that held collateral. After the death of Mr. Martin the firm of Post & Pomeroy continued the liquidation of the business of Post, Martin & Co., and in April, 1896, Mr. Pomeroy said that they were gradually liquidating their old matters and working out of debt with the aid of friends who carried the loans which were secured by collateral that was improving in value and would eventually liquidate the indebtedness and leave them a surplus. Mr. Pomeroy died on Feb. 22, 1898, and since then Mr. Post has been liquidating both firms' affairs, but found the burden such a heavy one that the only way out of it was to go into bankruptcy.

In banking circles Mr. Post has been regarded as a capable and energetic man and has been interested in many large enterprises. He has been President of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad Company, Treasurer of the Railroad Equipment Company, a Director in the Central Car Trust Company, the Cumberland Gap and Carolina Railroad Company and other companies.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Benjamin Bernstein of 21 Catharine Street, a foreman tailor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,301 and assets of $897.

Schedules of Ernest Freise, Jr., manufacturer of cigars at 162 Pearl Street, show liabilities of $21,413, and assets of $14,621, consisting of cash, $5; debts due, $4,453; merchandise, $1,716; tobacco pledged, $5,910; fixtures, $144, and in hands of assignee, $2,401. Mr. Freise made an assignment on Feb. 7 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, June 20, the first name being that of the debtor:

APRIL, Israel—Lazar Jacobsohn	$266
BODA, Camille—L. Boda, costs	34
BRENNAN, Margaret—Nineteenth Ward Bank	1,086
BERENBERG, Barnhart—T. Obermeyer and another	40
BORROWITZ, Morrisse—M. Lockell	93
BRYAN, George E., and John Crombie—The People, &c.	1,000
BARILATI, Lena, and George Frankovits—State Commissioner of Excise, &c.	1,000
COREY, Robert B.—A. J. D. Wedemeyer	120
CARPENTER, Joseph—F. M. Teed, Administrator	110
CROSS, Thomas R.—C. H. Evans and others	153
COLE, George W.—Bank of the Metropolis	600
CLARK, Harry E., Jr.—Berger Brothers	39
CARLSTEDT, Oscar—New York Telephone Company	22
CAMPBELL, Harry B., and William C. Turner—The People, &c.	1,000
CALLAHAN, John, & John Maguire—State Commissioner, &c.	1,000
DAVIS, Lewis K.—R. M. Montgomery & Co.	926
DONAHUE, John J.—P. W. Engs & Sons' Co.	114
DEXTER, Albert J., and Henry H. Yoost—The People, &c.	100
DEXTER, Albert J., and Henry H. Yoost—The People, &c.	100
DUGGAN, Daniel, and Edward O'Connell—State Commissioner of Excise	1,000
DEVINE, Thomas F., and James Moore—The People, &c.	500
EIDLEMAN, George, and Max Zimmer—The People, &c.	300
EARL, Charles, and Joseph Krankel—The People, &c.	1,000
FOSBROKE, William—T. Olena and another	176
FLARA, Luigi, and Michael George—State Commissioner of Excise	500
FUNTO, James—M. Kuttner and another	223
FRENCH, Lester C.—Columbus Distilling Company	127
FRANKLIN, George—J. H. Macy and another	28
GREER, Rachel—Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association	285
GALLIEN, Brace M.—W. H. Eckert	116
GRABOWSKY, Emil, and Jacob Herbstein—State Commissioner of Excise	1,000
GREMBILAS, Christ, and John Zalinnus—State Commissioner of Excise	1,000
GHIGLIONE, Angelo F.—Eleventh Ward Bank, (six)	2,029

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,209 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $9.00
Six Months 4.50
Three Months 2.25
One Month 75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $7.00
Six Months 3.50
Three Months 1.75
One Month 60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year $2.50
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year $1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month $1.75

FOURTEEN PAGES.

ALGER AND THE ARMY.

Our Washington dispatches yesterday bore witness that the gravity of the military situation can no longer be concealed. The interview with Gen. MILES, which we also printed, was to the same effect.

Indeed, to have kept up any pretense that it was not serious would have been at once an injustice to the country and an injury to the Administration. We simply have not troops enough now in service for our actual needs. And Congress has determined that we shall not get any more, or enough more, in the cheapest and quickest and most efficient way, by enlarging the army, but shall get them under a guaranty that they shall not for months be fit to be called soldiers.

If the President's own hands were clean his course would be clear. He could call Congress together and tell them that he must either be authorized to reinforce the army, according to his own instructed judgment, or that it would not be possible for him to carry out the instructions of Congress and to take possession of the Philippines. That would put the responsibility upon Congress.

But it would be a fair and complete answer to such an appeal that, so long as ALGER remains at the head of the War Department, so long will the department be run for the political benefit of the Secretary and not for the efficiency of the army. The President must either rid himself of ALGER or he must give up the notion that his military propositions will commend themselves to the country. He must choose, and the time left him for choosing is very short, is already dangerously short.

THE SENATE AND THE CURRENCY.

The Senate committee that will take up the Currency bill devised by the House caucus committee will be watched with intense interest by the business men of the country. While the Chairman of the House committee, who will be the next Speaker, Gen. HENDERSON, has observed the most scrupulous propriety in not disclosing the features of the plan adopted, enough has become known regarding it to justify the opinion that it provides effectually for the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard. The recent statement of Mr. PAYN of Ohio, of the Republican National Committee, who is himself a strong gold man, is sufficient authority for this opinion.

It becomes of the utmost importance, therefore, that the action of the Senate committee shall not fall below the level of that of the House committee. It is practically certain that any plan agreed to by these two committees will be accepted by both branches of Congress and become a law. It is high time. It is three years since the Republican National Convention adopted the following declaration: "We favor ALL MEASURES designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth." During the past year all the Republican State Conventions, even including those of Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota, and excepting only Colorado, have repeated this pledge. The President in his last annual message urged its fulfillment on Congress, as did the Secretary of the Treasury. Yet nothing has been done. Not one measure has been adopted. Now the Republicans have a good working majority in each branch of Congress. The House is ready to act. The President is avowedly eager for action.

What will the Senate do?

IS IT A NEW ANTI-DREYFUS CONSPIRACY?

There is no denying that the speech of Gen. MERCIER, ex-Minister of War, made in Paris last Sunday, has revived fears respecting the temper of the French people and particularly respecting the temper of the French Army. These fears had been allayed by the decision of the Cour de Cassation, and especially by the calmness with which that decision was received. But as to this it is proper to point out that no city, not even Paris, can have more than one ruling sensation at the same moment. It was very likely lucky that the absurd trial of DEROULEDE, the reception of MARCHAND, and the assault of what our own cheerful HAM LEWIS would call "a tasseled society saphead" on the President of the Republic followed each other so swiftly. Although two of them were directly connected with the Dreyfus case, and although MARCHAND even made an injudicious attempt to connect his own reception with that case, they took possession of the front of the stage and "relegated to the second plane" the very drama of which they themselves were really incidents and episodes. The peace of Paris was kept, very possibly because those who might have been incited by the prospect of the execution of justice in the Dreyfus case to break it happened to be otherwise engaged.

This speech of MERCIER'S is a very different matter. To make any speech at all, at this juncture, was the height of impudence for MERCIER. He was the author of the plot to sacrifice an innocent man to his own political ambitions. It was he who used his official influence to secure a conviction, and he who went on the stand and committed forgery and perjury to prevent the escape of an innocent man. He may not then have thought DREYFUS an innocent man, but he knew that he could not establish his guilt by honest and lawful means. And now he knows him to be innocent, for, in common with everybody else, he knows who it is that is guilty. If the public opinion of France, if the public opinion of the French Army, had been restored to a sound and healthy condition on this case, MERCIER would not only be mute, but he would be in hiding. He would have "made his packages," and disguised himself, and would be waiting to take passage, if he had not already secured it, to some country with which France had not a treaty of extradition which covered his offenses.

The matter of his speech was even more threatening than the fact that he made a speech. For what he said was in effect a prediction that the next court-martial upon DREYFUS would render, against the law and the evidence, the verdict of guilty that the last one had been induced, largely by his own perjuries, to render perhaps in innocent ignorance. And this man offers himself and is accepted as the champion of the honor of the French Army.

We believe that the expectation that another court-martial can be found to convict DREYFUS, without regard to the evidence, is a vile slander on that army. The army has not been heard from at all thus far. All this rascality has been committed by the politicians of the General Staff and of the War Office. They may no more represent the French Army than ALGER and the politicians of the War Department, in or out of uniform, represent the army of the United States. But the fact remains that MERCIER still thinks that another court-martial can be successfully packed to convict DREYFUS. It is a disquieting fact, because there can be no doubt that MERCIER really believes it can be done. He has staked upon this belief not only his "political future," but his personal liberty. And upon this point he ought to be a judge.

SOME GEORGIA IDEAS.

Mr. JAMES BARRETT, Vice President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, was a highly interesting witness before the Industrial Commission at Washington.

He declared that the conditions for agriculture in the South were worse than they had ever before been in the history of the country. Primarily this was due to the low price of cotton, which last year was not more than 4 cents to the planter. Obviously he can hardly expect that legislation will remedy that, but there were two things as to which he evidently thought that Congress could do something. One was the rate of interest, and the other was the high rates of freight on the railroads. The high rate of interest he attributed to the law that forbids National banks to lend money on land as security. The current rate is 10 per cent., and the money, he says, is advanced mainly by the merchants. This, however, seems to be lent rather on the crops than on the land, as he says that nine-tenths of the cotton is mortgaged before it matures. It is clear that the South needs a much better system of bank credits than it possesses, but we doubt if it would get much advantage from loans by banks on real estate. Such loans are not suited for banks, which deal in deposits payable on sight drafts, and cannot safely put out their deposits on security that is not easily disposed of. Their assets ought, under all circumstances, to be quick assets. If they are not, the banks are sure to be crippled at the very time that their aid is most needed, and the community depending on them suffers accordingly. The problem of advances on a crop returning so very small profits, if any, as described by Mr. BARRETT, is a difficult one at best, but there is no question that a lower rate of interest is needed. It is the duty of Congress to make whatever provision is possible to that end. We believe that it could do much, and that the matter will have to be taken up seriously in no very long time. It will be imperatively in order as soon as the standard of value is firmly fixed. At present the South could serve its own interests in no way so surely as in the withdrawal of opposition to that measure.

As to the high rates of freight Mr. BARRETT has some ground for reasonable complaint. He declared in his quaint Southern phrase that the "railroads are both the daddy and mammy of the trusts." In this he touched a real basis of fact. The chief means by which those monopolies or partial monopolies which are not born of the protective tariff have suppressed competition has been the favors they have been able to get from the railroads. These have been in a number of cases obtained by direct or indirect corruption, but sometimes they have been granted from the mistaken policy of the roads in fostering business by building up large concerns in lieu of trying to stimulate general activity by the lowest practicable uniform rates. Whatever the motive, the policy has been contrary to the function and duty of the roads as really common carriers. The remedy is not easily to be framed, but in the judgment of the best-equipped and most fair-minded railroad men it is to be sought through legalized agreements for uniform rates under the strict and efficient supervision of Government officials.

This, in the present state of public opinion in the South, would be stoutly resisted, but it is by far the most promising plan now known for protecting the interests of small shippers. Mere prohibitory and punitive legislation on the subject is futile, whether enacted by the States separately or by Congress. It has had ample trial, and the extreme laws now being enforced in some States—Texas and Arkansas, for instance—will only hasten its abandonment.

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP.

The truth of history is all that an impartial world cares to hear about the famous loop made by the Brooklyn as she wore around to starboard in the beginning of the Santiago fight. It was a useful, proper, and necessary evolution; perfectly justified by the result. No discredit can be made to attach to anybody on account of it. Malevolence and calumny are powerless to harm reputation when the known facts, repeatedly presented on high and unimpeachable authority, offer no basis for just criticism. The Bureau of Navigation having attempted with great precipitation to destroy the value of testimony recently published which seemed too favorable to Admiral SCHLEY, we think it will be well, before baffled detraction rallies itself for a fresh attack, to set forth the facts about the loop of the Brooklyn, as they have been made known in official reports and authoritative publications.

At the moment the Maria Teresa poked her nose out of Santiago Harbor at 9:30 on the morning of July 3 the American ships were lying in a semi-circle about the mouth of the harbor, at distances ranging from two and one-half to four miles, in the blockading formation ordered by the Commander in Chief, now Admiral SAMPSON. The Brooklyn lay in the western half of the semicircle, immediately west of the Texas, and nearer the shore, which was about two miles distant. Capt. COOK of the Brooklyn in his report tells how his ship was handled in the first moments of the engagement:

> We opened fire on the leading ship in five minutes from discovery. The port battery was first engaged as we stood with port helm to head off the leading ship, and giving them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards' range. The enemy turned to the westward close into the land. We then wore around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action. The enemy hugged the shore to the westward. * * * The Vixen, which had been to the westward of us on the blockade, ran to the southward and eastward of us, and kept for some time off our port side distant about 1,000 yards, evidently intending to guard against torpedo attack upon this ship.

Lieut. HARLOW, the executive officer of the Vixen, appended to his report to his commander a copy of notes taken during the engagement, from which we quote:

> At about 10:05 the Brooklyn began to turn with port helm and made a complete turn to the eastward, coming around so that when again heading west, the two leading enemy's ships bore well on her starboard bow, and the Colon on her starboard quarter. For the next fifteen minutes the Brooklyn sustained and returned the fire of the two leading ships, with an occasional shot from the Colon.

In his contribution to The Century Magazine's series of articles, "The Story of the Captains," published in the May number of the magazine, Capt. COOK says:

> The enemy turned to the westward and close in to the land. The Brooklyn was turning rapidly with port helm, and continued to turn, firing all the time with the port battery, and following around until the starboard battery was brought into action. Our "tumbling in" sides enabled us to maintain a continual fire while turning.

We come now to the vivid account of this incident given by Capt. PHILIP of the Texas, now Rear Admiral in command at the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

> As the Texas veered westward the Brooklyn was plowing up the waters at a great rate in a course almost due north, direct for the oncoming Spanish ships and nearly a mile away from the Texas. The smoke from our guns began to hang so heavily and densely over the ship that for a few minutes we could see nothing. We might as well have had a blanket tied over our heads. Suddenly a whiff of breeze and a lull in the firing lifted the pall, and there, bearing toward us and across our bows, turning on her port helm, with big waves curling over her bows and great clouds of black smoke pouring from her funnels, was the Brooklyn. She looked as big as half a dozen Great Easterns, and seemed so near that it took our breath away. "Back both engines hard!" went down the tube to the astonished engineers, and in a twinkling the old ship was racing against herself. The collision which seemed imminent, even if it was not, was averted, and as the big cruiser glided past all of us on the bridge gave a sigh of relief. Had the Brooklyn struck us then it would probably have been an end of the Texas and her half thousand men. Had the Texas rammed the Brooklyn it would have been equally disastrous, for the Texas was not built for ramming, and she would have doubled up like a hoop. Few of our ship's company knew of the incident.

In all these accounts there is no hint or sugggestion that the Brooklyn was handled in a way to make her fire less effective against the enemy. The only criticism is that to be inferred from Capt. PHILIP'S narrative, that the turn put the Texas in danger. Lord BRASSEY, in his Naval Annual, just issued, a perfectly impartial authority, speaks of it as "a movement which must apparently have entailed difficulties on the Texas then heading westward." He has no criticism to offer. He simply says that by this circle the Brooklyn "brought her starboard battery into action."

We now give Admiral SCHLEY'S account of the manoeuvre and the reason for it, taken from his statement to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs:

> The rapidity with which the Brooklyn approached the head of the Spanish column coming westward under high speed, and, changing course more to westward, brought the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force, now changing their courses to the westward, and between them and the Spanish vessels. Instant decision was therefore necessary to avoid interfering in any way or cutting off any of the fire of our vessels, as would have occurred if she had turned toward the Spanish fleet now approaching the Brooklyn. Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn, and exposed them to the concentrated fire of our squadron, now changing its course to the west. The result of this manoeuvre was that in thirty minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's vessels were on fire and riddled with projectiles. Two torpedo boats were destroyed; one reached the beach about three miles from the mouth of the harbor; the Teresa and Oquendo were beached about six miles from the harbor. * * *
>
> This turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3 was the crucial and deciding feature of that combat. If the advantage gained by the Brooklyn's turn outward to permit the concentrated fire of our squadron upon the enemy without interruption had been surrendered to a turn made inward, that would have interfered with this fire so imperatively necessary at this vital moment, and the results might have been quite different.
>
> Viewing the situation from my position, on a platform built around the conning tower, with unobstructed observation of the ships of both fleets, there was no question in my mind that the results of the battle were aided largely by this manoeuvre of the Brooklyn at that decisive moment.

Any fair-minded person who examines the chart of the positions of the vessels of the two fleets during the engagement will see at once that the turn of the Brooklyn was necessary to get her out of the way of the fire of the other American vessels. The Texas, Iowa, Indiana, and Oregon in their second positions, at the moment the turn was executed, were in such relation to the fight that as the Spaniards sped westward their fire would have been for some time cut off by the Brooklyn had she turned to port instead of starboard. We find proof of the wisdom of SCHLEY'S tactics in the report of Capt. PHILIP, who officially said nothing about the turn of the Brooklyn, but did have this pertinent observation to make about another ship:

> While warmly engaged with the third in line, which was abreast and engaging the Texas, our fire was blanketed for a short time by the Oregon forging ahead and engaging the second ship.

The enemies of Admiral SCHLEY have made clumsy use of the loop incident to make the ignorant believe that he sought by this manoeuvre to get out of the fight. Inasmuch as all the testimony shows that his ship was right in the fight and firing her guns during the turn, and put away like a greyhound after the fleeing Spaniards the moment the turn was complete, firing rapidly all the time; and inasmuch as the official diagrams and reports show that the Brooklyn was hit by Spanish projectiles oftener than all the other ships of the fleet put together, and that she hit the Spaniards with more big projectiles than all the other ships of the fleet together, it would appear that the persons who make this base charge have been so blinded by hate and spite that they cannot see, although everybody else sees, the absolute worthlessness of their theory of the loop as an evidence of misconduct.

THE TIMES thinks the loop of the Brooklyn can stand on its merits. Admiral SCHLEY needs no defenders as to that part of his distinguished and flawless career. The loop being justified, the conversation that took place when the order for it was given becomes a matter of mighty small consequence. The version published by SCHLEY'S enemies is shown to have been manufactured and false. The Admiral need no longer concern himself about it. Let Mr. HEILNER and Mr. HODOSON wrangle over it.

Admiral SCHLEY is above and beyond the reach of the gadflies who are buzzing around so viciously. His Western trip showed what the American people think of him and of his services to his country. The President knows. He is not likely to make any mistakes about SCHLEY.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If Chicago were less well known than it is, the fact that its Methodist ministers are making a combined and vigorous effort to save a few public school children from learning how to dance, might be taken as showing that the moral state of the city was well-nigh perfect. For, even if dancing at any time or place is a demoralizing and therefore reprehensible practice, nobody, so far as we are aware, is so impressed by its enormity as to claim that all other evils can be ignored until after this one has been conquered. So it would not be unreasonable if a new arrival from another planet should decide, on hearing of this campaign conducted by grown-up men of superexcellent repute, that the scene of their operations was a place where would-be reformers had almost nothing to do—where life and property were safe from all attack, where "politician" and "enlightened patriot" were interchangeable terms, and where municipal government had been advanced to the point of making every citizen healthy, wealthy, and wise. We have good Chicago authority, however, for suspecting that dancing as a feature of "closing exercises" in a public school is not the only, or even the worst, evil that rears its horrent head in the great city by the lake. Indeed, "suspecting" is a word all too mild to meet the exigencies of the Chicago situation, and consequently one cannot but be filled with troubled amazement at the emphasis which these good men have placed upon their appeal to the Presiding Elders to take instant and effective action in the matter. It is distinctly reassuring, however, to learn that the Elders took, instead, council of their common sense—or of their sense of humor, which is much the same thing—and refused to make themselves ridiculous. They joined to the refusal a few pertinent remarks on the folly of trying to force one's petty convictions on other people, and so saved the denomination from the ridicule which some of its members did their best to bring upon it.

—A suggestion long ago made in this column is repeated by The Baltimore News in an article complaining of the Weather Bureau's failure to devise a single scale showing the combined effect of temperature and humidity. Everybody knows that when the air is comparatively dry a temperature of 90, or even 95, degrees is endurable enough, while 80 degrees, with much moisture afloat on the languid breezes, can inflict sufferings very hard to bear—sometimes, as the death reports show, impossible to bear. "The Government experts," says The News, "are in honor bound to provide a simple means of determining the net iniquity of the weather, so that one may definitely say whether he has been having the worst time on record, or, if not, how near he has approached it. They must hit upon a single number which will combine, in just proportions, the sins of the thermometer and the sins of the hygrometer, and give the result in one final numeral which sums up the whole calamity." That is not a particularly clear or scientific way of stating the needs of the case, but it hints at the end to be attained and at how to attain it. There are scores and scores of men connected with the Weather Bureau—and if not there are hundreds outside of it—who could compute the relative value of temperature and humidity as factors in human comfort or discomfort at any particular reading of the two instruments mentioned, and it would be child's play for a mathematician to construct a table for uniting the two numbers into one that would really coincide with the emotions of living beings.

—Despite the many reports that Gen. FUNSTON, while still a Colonel, swam across the Bagbag River in company with a few of his men, subjected meanwhile to the hot and continuous fire of a large insurgent force, the fact seems to be that the swimming was done by only two volunteers, and that FUNSTON and the rest of the company engaged were pulled across on rafts. The clearest account of the affair that has yet been printed is in a letter from Corp. B. H. KERFOOT of Company B, Twentieth Kansas, which is published by The Kansas City Star. His narrative is corroborated by other eyewitnesses and participants, and, after telling how two privates leaped into the river with ropes tied about their bodies and made their way to the other side, runs as follows: "After TREMBLY and WHITE had tied the ropes, TYLER and I started across in a skiff with their clothes, guns, and ammunition, together with our own, but when we were about half way across the boat sank, and we came near being drowned, as we had on our heavy clothes and leggins. We lost everything we had in the boat. When we went down I came up under the boat and TYLER swung on to the ropes, and there we staid for about twenty minutes. If it had not been for TREMBLY and WHITE, who are expert swimmers, we would probably have been drowned. Well, that left four of us on the side with the 'niggers' without clothes or guns, but we worked the ropes while FUNSTON and ten more men came across on a raft with arms. In that manner 120 men were brought over, and soon the enemy was driven out of the fort." There is nothing in this version to decrease Gen. FUNSTON'S fame, for the first trip on the raft was more, rather than less, dangerous than that made by the swimmers. The latter had at least a little protection from the water until they landed in front of the rebel intrenchment. That they were not killed then is little less than a miracle, and this greatest peril was shared by all who followed them and had to endure volley after volley, until the preparations for the final charge were completed.

—Three hundred more or less eminent Bostonians have advised Mayor QUINCY, by means of a petition, that it would be a promising experiment in municipal ownership if the city would build and operate a suitable furnace in which to reduce to ashes the relics of departed mortality. The idea is a somewhat novel one, and it is not without obvious merits, but there is still a good deal of opposition of one sort or another to the cremation of the dead, and it is probable that any attempt to use public money for the construction and maintenance of a public crematory would lead to vehement protest. There would be enough basis for the objections to render the execution of the plan a matter of considerable difficulty and perhaps of a small but real amount of unfairness. Cremation is slowly making its way into general acquiescence, if not into general favor, and it will probably be the part of wisdom to let well enough alone for the present. The Boston Transcript, however, thinks the time for action in this direction is already come. It declares that no better field for the exercise of municipal control will be found than in the establishment of crematories, and it tells the Mayor that the arguments presented by his petitioners outweigh all the contrary views that may be put forward. "It is an economic sanitary measure of no inconsiderable merit," concludes The Transcript's article, "and it comes before the city authorities backed by men whose opinions should entitle the petition to a hearing. Nothing of the kind has been done by any municipality in this country, so far as we are aware, but Boston's present Mayor does not seem to hesitate about leaving the beaten tracks, and as an experiment that of municipal cremation is one which can be commended to his attention." There are, it appears, some things unforeseen of the fathers that The Transcript can envisage with composure and even with approval.

TRAINING OF THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder how Gov. Roosevelt will be "impressed" when he learns from the Peekskill dispatch you publish to-day of the quaint way in which his name is roped into the description of the unseemly antics the Seventh Regiment indulged in on Saturday night?

Is it strange that the masses have come to look upon this command as a social rather than a military organization?

I understand that the Governor intends to place the State troops on a soldierly footing before he quits Albany. Could he do better then than insist that the State should own and control its armories, and borrow for the benefit of our citizen-soldiery a few appropriate ideas from the civil service rules? It is subversive of military discipline to allow the men to elect their junior officers—a regimental company is not a club—and the officers, their Colonel, and this was proved in our brush with Spain to be a ghastly mistake. Hundreds of privates have told me they would not volunteer for active service again unless they could be sure of being led by gentlemen, from which I gathered they were reaching out for a West Pointer, and failing him, a man of superior education who was keen on soldiering and had studied the subject.

I found in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, and various camps in this country, that the volunteer private, as material for soldier making in his grade, stood head and shoulders above the volunteer officer. And it proved a mischievous condition, which was not bettered by Young America's lack of a just sense of proportion. With us men are equal before the law, but that does not make, as many of our youngsters imagine, a Corporal brought up at Harvard the regimental peer or superior of his Captain, who happened to be a plasterer by trade. Much of Tammany Hall's strength is due to the fact that Richard Croker appreciates the value of discipline. If our Guardsmen are expected from now on to be prepared to meet a call for foreign service the sooner they are made thoroughly to understand that the relative importance of a Colonel and private in a regiment are about equivalent to the proportionate value of a man's brain and big toe to his body the better.

It is not easy to make really good soldiers out of the civilian sons of a republic like ours. Their point of view, as I have sought to indicate above, stands in the way. After a few days spent under canvas—often even this is unnecessary—too many think they "knew it all," and it takes the whir of a bullet fired in anger to drive home the fact that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Furthermore, their oportunities to acquire much invaluable experience in soldiering are woefully limited. Think of it! A week at Peekskill, where they have tents with board floors and a caterer to prepare their food, as against the month's annual training an English militiaman gets.

I believe it would prove a big stride toward the betterment of our State troops if Gov. Roosevelt could arrange to have a lot of active army officers detailed to serve as Adjutants of the National Guard, though at present this seems impossible, and could devise a plan that would enable the officers of the Guard to get some practical schooling in the profession of arms at the different more or less deserted army posts within our borders, since it is impracticable just now to bring our regulars and militia into contact in camp.

In conclusion may I add that I cannot help thinking it would have served the best interests of the Guard under existing circumstances, had you seen fit to "kill" your Peekskill correspondent's matter and privately furnish the Governor with the gist of the dispatch. But then I was one of the people who wondered why so many editors failed to suppress the publication of Admiral Kautz's private correspondence.

GERALD GAIR.

Centre Moriches, June 20, 1899.

THE HEBREW HOODLUMS OF THE LOWER EAST SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Law and Order" in to-day's TIMES has the right ring. Mayor Van Wyck is, unintentionally no doubt, abetting and encouraging mob rule on the lower east side. The east side Hebrew is not a lawless person by any means as a rule. Whoever knows them at first hand knows how noble most of them are. But they have their hoodlum elements and their blatherskite leaders, who appeal to the tribal impulses of an easily excited people, and thus turn the mobs loose to control the streets whenever occasion affords an opportunity. But no Hebrew hoodlum on the east side is doing a tithe as much as Mayor Van Wyck to turn the Hebrew section of the lower east side over to the rule of this tribal mob. It is a shameless prostitution of position to have our chief municipal official turn this section over to the control of these communards by the lack of grasp with which he treats this whole matter, including the subject of street preaching. Does the Mayor not see that, by publicly telling these preachers that if these hoodlums create any more disturbance around the Gospel cart he will revoke their license he is thereby officially inviting and encouraging the lawless element to riotous treatment of persons acting entirely within their liberties and under the authority of law? That is the light in which I see my Mayor in this case. Mayor Van Wyck is morally encouraging these hoodlums just as much as if he were down on Delancey Street leading the yowling yelps of Yiddishtown on Sunday afternoon, when it is no longer safe for a person to pass through or remain in peace in that part of the city.

These preachers simply lack common sense in the use of their liberties, but the Mayor lacks the commonest sense of the commonest kind of law in this case. It does not help much to threaten a cripple with the revocation of the license to ride about the streets and preach what is preached in a thousand other places in the city the same day. The community is not in any danger from a quarter of its rights and liberties, but it is in danger of destroying both its liberties and its power to enforce law when its officials strain at the gnat of street preaching and swallow the camel of mob rule in the thoroughfares of the city. Does the Mayor lack the sense to see this, or does he want the courage to lay the strong hand of the law on the throats of these rioters? Is there no more grit in his Dutch blood than the task of revoking a license demands, or has the blood of his stern race degenerated so much in him that we must go to these mobs to learn the limits of our laws and liberties as long as he remains the chief ruler of the city?

Mayor Van Wyck, we of the lower east side demand of you and your subordinates that you preserve civilized liberties within our streets, and that they no more be given over to the license of tribal savagery. We welcome religious teaching in the streets, be it by Salvation Army lass by the Church Army, by Bishop Potter on the chapel steps, by Gentile or Jew. It is one of our rights as citizens—a right as old as religious teaching itself. Your duty is to preserve order if you have to crack the heads of a hundred hoodlums to do it.

A LOWER EAST SIDER.

New York, June 20, 1899.

Shops to Open at 10 A. M. Mondays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that many of the shops are granting their employes the Saturday half-holiday, the time seems suitable for another suggestion. And that is that the shops shall not reopen on Monday morning until 10 o'clock. To those employes who wish to spend Sunday out of town this would be of inestimable advantage. Any business man living in the country, but coming to town daily, will realize how easy it is to reach the city by 10 o'clock, and yet how difficult it is to reach it by 8. The same inconveniences are experienced by the employes of the shops if they wish to spend Sunday in the country. And in many instances it must necessitate their return to New York Sunday evening, thus subjecting them to another night in the heated city.

It would really inconvenience the shopping public very little if during the Summer months the stores did not open until 10 o'clock Monday morning, and I hope, when it is brought to their attention, that those employers who have already granted the Saturday half-holiday, will give this new suggestion their serious consideration.

L. H. CHAPMAN.

New York, June 19, 1899.

Two Points of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best part of your paper yesterday was the letter of Mr. Edward Atkinson. I enjoyed it. It is unanswerable.

A REGULAR READER.

Come out strong against Mr. Edward Atkinson and his treason, or you'll lose half your readers.

JOHN T. MOFLIN.

New York, June 20, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Quite the Reverse.

Osmond—Well, you've never seen me run after people who have money.

Desmond—No; but I've seen people run after you because you didn't have money.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

No Longer Desirable.

"We shall not invite Mr. Towper to dinner again."

"Does he tell old stories?"

"No; but he has quit laughing at Henry's old stories."—Chicago Record.

Out.

"Papa," said little Tommy to his father, who is a ward politician, "teacher told us to find out why the horse is not in such demand as he used to be. Why is it?"

"Lost his pull."—Detroit Free Press.

Counts Up.

"My dear," he said, in a mildly reproachful tone, "I have no doubt at all that you are a good bargain hunter and that you always get really excellent bargains, but you get too many of them."—Chicago Post.

Failed to Agree.

"What was the opinion of the doctors whom Thummins called to his house the other day for a consultation on his case?"

"He hasn't found out yet. One was an allopath, one was a homeopath, another was an osteopathist, and the fourth was a Christian Scientist."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MAN IN THE HOLE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

There was a man in our town
Who rushed along the street,
When suddenly he felt the world
Recede beneath his feet.

A teamster had delivered coal
And then pursued his way—
He left the manhole open, so
There was the deuce to pay.

The man who hurried never saw
The yawning hole ahead:
He made some bitter comments as
He disappeared, 'tis said.

Now comes the moral of the tale:
A cyclone from the West
Came down the street, as cyclones do,
And never stopped to rest.

The coal man and his team were first
Tied into forty knots,
And then distributed in chunks
O'er fifty vacant lots.

The street was ripped from end to end
And split up through the middle—
Not one who walked in it was left
To dance or play the fiddle.

But he who hadn't seen the hole,
And so had fallen through,
Came out, when all was over, just
About as good as new.

Keep back the things that thou wouldst say
When [illegible] harsh with thee;
It may [illegible] the other way,
So wait [illegible] and see.

HODGSON'S WORDS OMITTED

Corrected Report of the Colloquy with Admiral Schley.

THE EXAMINATION OF HEILNER

Friends of Schley Comment on the Hostility of the Bureau of Navigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—In its precipitate haste to discredit Lieut. Commander Hodgson, which if is generally admitted here has been done, the Bureau of Navigation yesterday omitted a line or two of his statement to Capt. Chadwick, and to-day a supplementary statement was issued to make good the omission. The correction consisted in the addition of a remark by Admiral Schley about the necessity that the Texas should take care of herself when the Brooklyn was turning.

The correction follows:

About one-third from the beginning, where published statement reads: "I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas. He said 'All right' or words to that effect. I cannot repeat verbatim," it should have read: "I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas. He said 'All right. The Texas must look out for that,' or words to that effect; I cannot repeat verbatim."

Following the statement of Lieut. Commander Hodgson respecting the events that occurred on the bridge of the Brooklyn, the Navy Department to-day made public the following report from Capt. Chadwick of his examination of Lieut. Commander Heilner:

United States Ship New York,
Boston, Mass., June 19, 1899.

Sir: In obedience to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, I have the honor to make the following report of an examination of Lieut. Commander Heilner with respect to his knowledge of a conversation reported to have occurred between Rear Admiral Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson, reporting the action of July 3, 1898.

Lieut. Commander Heilner states as follows:

"At one of the early sessions of the board on ships' positions during the action of July 3 I strongly expressed my doubt as to the Brooklyn's position before making the loop as laid down by Mr. Hodgson; several other navigators, Mr. Comly and Mr. Schuetze I know, sided with me. Mr. Hodgson and I on this particular occasion walked up and down the port side of the cabin of the Brooklyn, in which the board was sitting. It is my impression that Mr. Hodgson claimed that the Brooklyn was 1,100 yards from the leading Spanish ship when the turn was made.

"The board, I think, put it later at 1,400 yards. Mr. Hodgson told me that he felt certain they were closer than 1,400 yards, and that their stadimeter gave 800 yards. He said: 'We were so close that Schley gave the order "hard a port."' I said to him, "You mean starboard, do you not?" The Commodore said, "No, I mean port; we are close enough for them now." Mr. Hodgson then said he called attention to the position of the Texas, and told the Commodore he thought there was danger of running her down. The Commodore replied: 'Damn the Texas; let her look out for herself.' This conversation was repeated to me on several occasions.

"Everything I say now was contained in Mr. Hodgson's statement. The words may have been a little different. He may have said, 'Don't you mean starboard, Commodore?' instead of the first phraseology; he certainly said, 'We are near enough to them now,' and also, 'Damn the Texas; let her look out for herself.'"

"He repeated this conversation to me at least three times during the sessions of the board, because every time a discussion arose I recurred to the position given by him, which I did not think correct. I placed no dependence on any observation by stadimeter or sextant during gunfire.

"My experience was that during the action I could not get a single observation by the stadimeter on which I could place any confidence, though I was using two stadimeters and had a man in the conning tower with cleaning material, whose only duty was to try to keep the glasses clean. With the smoke this could not be done. I tried keeping the stadimeter under my coat, but it was of no use. I mention this as a reason for the doubts which brought up the discussion.

"The report as published was practically the conversation as repeated to me."

Lieut. Commander Heilner appends his signature as an attestation of the correctness of the foregoing as herewith given. Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK,
Captain United States Navy.

L. C. HEILNER, Lieutenant Commander United States Navy

To the Commander in Chief.

The friends of Schley are directing attention to the history of the Navy Department and the Bureau of Navigation, and it appears that Admiral Schley is not the first officer of high rank to incur the hostility of the Secretary's office, for the Bureau of Navigation is only a name for a part of the office of the Secretary of the Navy. It is the office in which the details of officers for duty are supposed to be made by the Secretary, although Secretary Long knows that he does not make the details.

Admiral Farragut was not fully approved of by the Bureau of Navigation. The reason was as hard to discover, after the war, as it is now difficult to account for the enmity to Schley manifested by the bureau. There was in Farragut's time no suggestion that it was a social hostility, brought on by envies and jealousies existing between the family of Farragut and his persecutors. One explanation was made. Capt. Alden was the officer who dropped out of the way of a torpedo in Mobile Bay, and gave Farragut his chance to say: "Torpedoes be damned; go ahead," and his opportunity to take Alden's place at the head of the line. Alden came to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation before Farragut died, and he is said to have made Farragut's life miserable by his persecutions. He never forgave Farragut for becoming famous at his expense.

Secretary Chandler has written long chapters to tell how he could not control Admiral Walker when he was his Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Chandler said that "ninety and nine" naval officers in the bureau clique ran everything to suit themselves, and did not let the Secretary in even a little bit.

The fight against Schley is the old fight of this powerful bureau, which did not run Tracy or Whitney, but which has made a Sampson man of everybody it can control in the navy and is now ready to constrain the President, if it can, to undo the promoting of Schley along with Sampson, which was against the advice of the bureau.

Schley Has Nothing to Say.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Rear Admiral Schley, who is visiting Gen. Felix Agnus, at the home of the latter near this city, declined to-day to comment upon, or discuss in any manner the statements of Lieut. Hodgson, or of Lieut. Commander Heilner.

Gen Agnus said:

"Admiral Schley has nothing to say. This is merely a dispute between junior officers. History tells the rest."

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH H. BATES.

University of Michigan Has Accepted the Terms of the Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 20.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County to-day received the transfer tax report on the estate of Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates, who died at Port Chester, April 6, 1898. Burton C. Meighan, the appraiser, reports that the decedent left personal property amounting to $104,184.05, and real estate valued at $9,500.

The will of Dr. Bates, after giving a legacy of $139 to Miss Edith Milford, of Bradford, Penn., and an annuity of $1,200 a year to an aunt, Miss Mary A. Hanners, bequeaths both real and personal estate to the University of Michigan for the use of the medical department to found a professorship to be known as the Bates Professorship of the Diseases of Women and Children. The bequest was made on condition that the university receive female students and give them the same advantages as male students. The university has accepted the terms of the will.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Great Demand for United States Agricultural Department's Space.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Preparations are being vigorously pushed for the Agricultural Department's exhibit of beverages at the Paris Exposition next year. The space allotted is generous, considering the enormous demand from other countries, but it is not so large as the department could have desired.

A number of American exhibitors would like to fill all the space with their individual displays, and it is necessary to make rigorous limitations. Requests for space are being received

CAPT. MAHAN'S PROPOSALS

Exemption for Private Property at Sea in War.

ENGLAND'S STRONG PROTEST

The Daily News Says It Is Matter of Life or Death and Accuses Americans.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—The Geneva Convention Committee of the International Peace Conference held a plenary session to-day to consider the report of its sub-committee. Capt. Mahan of the American delegation again drew attention to the omission of an article defining the exact status of wounded and shipwrecked men falling into the sea during a battle and picked up by neutrals or by hospital ships. He also proposed three additional articles, which were referred to the Drafting Committee.

The Persian delegate, Gen. Mirza Riza-Khan, who is Persian Minister to Russia, moved to change the Red Cross emblem to a white flag with a red sun.

The plenary conference met to adopt these additional articles and appointed a committee to draw up a general act embodying the report of the Geneva Convention section. This is the first definite result of the conference.

The American delegates considered that some additions were necessary to cover certain omissions in the text. These additions will be left for the Powers to consider; but whether they are adopted or not, they do not affect the ten articles passed to-day.

The Americans also made a formal demand for the exemption of private property at sea from capture in time of war. This question was not included in the circular of Count Muravieff, and may possibly be ruled out of order. If, however, a discussion should be allowed, it would probably be supported by a majority mainly composed of the smaller powers.

The Brussels Conference Sub-Committee also convened to-day, Prof. de Martens of the Russian Legation presiding. The Drafting Committee's report was amended in regard to awarding greater protection to neutral States, defining the rights of civil populations to organize resistance, and the rights of armies as toward armed civilians. Ten clauses of the report were adopted.

The report of the sub-committee will now be presented to the conference, and it is believed that nearly all the powers will adopt the new articles as a basis of instructions for armies when entering the field.

LONDON, June 21.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague, discussing "the question of private property at sea which was brought into such startling prominence by Capt. Mahan to-day," (Tuesday,) says:

"It is a matter of life and death for England. British and American interests on this question are totally opposed. It is obvious that the Americans are only concerned for their own interests, which are that on the outbreak of war the British mercantile marine should be transferred to the neutral American flag."

The correspondent of The Times at The Hague who has interviewed M. Jean de Bloch, author of the work that is believed to have inspired the Czar to convene the Peace Conference, says:

"M. de Bloch expressed the opinion that Emperor William would not indorse Dr. Zorn's opposition to a permanent arbitration tribunal, because, if he did, he would incur a terrible responsibility.

"On the contrary, M. de Bloch is convinced that the Kaiser is fully conscious of his power for good or evil at the present critical moment, and will seize his opportunity."

NARROW ARBITRATION PLAN.

Practical Failure at The Hague—American Projects Lost.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Private advices received here from a high authority are to the effect that the conference at The Hague probably will be redeemed nominally from failure through an agreement on an arbitration project that will satisfy the apparently general demand on that point, but which at the same time, by carefully framed safeguards, will so narrow the field of matters that may or must go before the arbitration tribunal as to make it little more than arbitration in name.

The attitude of Germany is said to be only a little in advance of that of some of the other powers, after all, in opposition to the plans submitted, and the disaffection is more general than appears on the surface. A for the other projects that were especially desired by the Americans, such as protection of individual property from seizure at sea, they have all been irredeemably lost, according to this report.

Peace Association Meeting.

LONDON, June 20.—The annual meeting of the Peace and Arbitration Association was held in this city this evening, Mr. Hodgson Pratt presiding. Dr. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Association, in the course of a speech proposing a resolution in favor of continued efforts on behalf of disarmament, even after the Peace Conference, said that from personal observation at The Hague he believed the arbitration scheme would not fail.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION SURE.

The New South Wales Referendum Favors It by a Large Majority.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 21.—The referendum on the Federation question has resulted in 11,645 votes in favor, as against 10,551 opposed, in the City of Sydney. In the suburbs the voting was 24,458 in favor and 25,618 opposed, and in the country districts the returns, now practically complete, show 65,637 for federation, as against 44,035 opposed. The result has been received here with great enthusiasm, and the Federation leaders are applauded and eulogized on all sides.

BRISBANE, Queensland, June 20.—The Federal Enabling bill passed both houses of the Colonial Legislature to-day, and the referendum is fixed for Sept. 2.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 20.—The referendum on the Federation proposal will be taken in Victoria toward the end of next month.

The result of the referendum in New South Wales was received with great enthusiasm here, large crowds thronging the streets and cheering wildly.

LONDON, June 21.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, yesterday, announced, amid cheers, that New South Wales had voted in favor of federation by a large majority.

The Times and other morning papers contain editorials in a congratulatory vein regarding the New South Wales referendum, which ensures the success of Australian federation, inasmuch as the results in Victoria and Queensland are a foregone conclusion.

THE RIOTS IN HINDUSTAN.

BOMBAY, June 20.—The riots in Southern India have spread to Travancore, where the police have been severely beaten and forced to retire. The rioters seized a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition and are cutting off the ears of their opponents, in order to obtain their earrings more expeditiously. About 450 houses have been burned at Samboovadagara. Troops are now patroling the disturbed district.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Simla says:

"Over fifty small villages have been looted and burned in the Tinnevelly district. At one town more than a hundred murders were committed. The victims, in many cases were literally hacked to pieces and then thrown into the flames of their burning homes."

The Samoan Succession.

LONDON, June 20.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, replying to a question as to whether the British Samoan Commissioner had been instructed to vote for the candidature of Mataafa, said the Commissioner was not bound to any definite action, but was free to recommend what his investigation showed to be desirable.

The Sale of Spanish Islands.

BERLIN, June 20.—The bill authorizing the acquisition of the Caroline, Ladrone, and Pelew Islands by Germany was submitted to the Reichstag to-day.

BERESFORD DEFENDS SLOAN.

Says the Jockey Was Under Great Provocation at Ascot.

LONDON, June 20.—The Evening News to-day publishes an interview with Lord William Beresford, who is quoted as giving an account of the incident at Ascot in corroboration of the statements of "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, regarding the insults of the waiter and the latter's intentional upsetting of the table. Lord Beresford added:

"At this Sloan and his companion went for the waiter, the latter hitting the waiter in the face with his fist, while Sloan hit him with a champagne bottle, which, however, was not broken. Of course, we in England regard an attack with a bottle as despicable and as bad as drawing a knife, but in Sloan's case there was, first, great provocation. The waiter undoubtedly began the quarrel. Secondly, the waiter was a great, hulking chap, weighing 224 pounds, while Sloan is a little man, incapable of fighting him on equal terms. Sloan was sober. Before you judge him too harshly, think of what he had gone through. He was first made a popular hero, and latterly a strong tide of opposition has set in against him, presumably because people have lost money.

"Certainly the Jockey Club will not suspend his license. The case is not within its jurisdiction. When he was previously unfairly treated it did not interfere, because we believe in letting him fight his own battles, and there is no doubt he has a battle to fight. We have had anonymous letters saying Sloan is a dead man if he does not leave England immediately. The public ought to be informed of the great provocation under which Sloan acted."

THE POLE DIVORCE CASE.

Miss Broome, the Co-respondent, Now the Wife of the Hon. R. C. Craven.

LONDON, June 20.—The hearing was commenced to-day of the application for divorce of Mrs. Pole against Samuel Chandos Pole. The wife of the Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven, brother of the Earl of Craven, who married Miss Cornelia Bradley Martin, is named as co-respondent. Mrs. Craven's maiden name was Inez Broome. Mrs. Pole also charges her husband with cruelty. All her allegations are denied by the defendant.

Extraordinary letters from the husband to his wife and mother-in-law, full of abuse, bad language, and threats, were read in court. The Right Hon. Edward Henry Carson, Q. C., formerly Solicitor General for Ireland, appeared for the petitioner, and examined a number of witnesses relative to the charges made by the petitioner.

The Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven was recently fined in the Marylebone Police Court, London, for kicking a lawyer's clerk out of his house, Bingham Lodge, where the man served the petition in the divorce case on Mrs. Craven. Mr. Craven allowed the clerk to serve the petition, and then kicked him out of the door. Mr. Craven was his brother's best man at Lord Craven's wedding in New York.

TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Conflicting Reports as to Dispatch of Armed British Vessels.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 20.—The armed British sloop Buzzard and the Special Service vessel Columbine left St. John's to-day for Bay Islands to inquire into the alleged misconduct of French war vessels on the Treaty Coast.

A colonial Magistrate reports that the French Commodore sent a boatload of armed men to remove the fishing nets of the settlers, and the Colonial Government will protest against this as an assumption of territorial rights by the French.

Feeling about the matter is very keen.

LONDON, June 20.—The Admiralty officials, when questioned to-day regarding the announcement made in special dispatches from Halifax that vessels belonging to the British North Atlantic Squadron were being sent to quell trouble on the French coast of Newfoundland, said there was no truth in the report.

RUSSIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The Empire Is Preparing Measures for Its Early Development.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Russian Government, from information received by the Bureau of Navigation, is preparing measures for the early development of its merchant marine.

Although there are only twenty-four Russian steamships of over 2,000 tons, and of these only four are over 14 knots, the Russian Government during 1898 expended over $1,000,000 on its sea-going steamships. To increase its navigation on the Pacific, the Russian Government will, for the next ten years, pay Suez Canal dues, as the Austrian Government has done for some time, on national merchant steamships.

The restriction of the coasting trade of the empire to Russian vessels, whether the ports are on the Baltic or Black Seas or the Pacific, will not appreciably affect American navigation, as for the last two years no American vessels have entered this country from or cleared for European Russia, and last year only four American sailing vessels entered from and cleared for Russian ports or the Pacific.

DE DION AND D'AUBIGNY FREE.

Served Sentences for Complicity in Demonstrations Against Loubet.

PARIS, June 20.—Comte de Dion and Comte d'Aubigny, who were sentenced June 16 to two weeks' imprisonment and to pay 100f. fine, after having been convicted of complicity in the disturbances at Auteuil, June 4, when Baron Christiani assaulted President Loubet with a stick, for which he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, June 13, were released from prison this morning. A few of their relatives and friends awaited them at the prison door.

The two Comtes apparently have not suffered from confinement. They went to the Automobile Club, where a lunch was given by the members in honor of their release. Comte de Dion afterward visited the Automobile Exhibition, where he was warmly greeted.

The Proposed Killarney Purchase.

LONDON, June 20.—Replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons to-day, Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, admitted that the County Council of Kerry had petitioned the Government to purchase the Herbert estate at Killarney. But, he added, there was no evidence of a general demand on the part of the public to purchase the estate, as the place, he explained, was removed from the population centre and was not visited by tourists during many months of the year.

New Post for Spencer Eddy.

LONDON, June 20.—It is said here that Spencer Eddy, who was private secretary to Col. John Hay while the latter was Ambassador here, and who has since been Third Secretary of the United States Embassy in this city, has been appointed Second Secretary to the United States Embassy at Paris.

Stole Duke of Marlborough's Plate.

LONDON, June 20.—At the Oxford Assizes to-day, Joseph Stockley was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of plate belonging to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, which had been left in charge of a steward.

NO BOXING ON ROOF GARDENS.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday President York expressed his opinion that some of the roof gardens of this city were directly violating the Horton law relative to boxing by giving bouts as part of their programme, and he thought it would be proper to notify managers to this effect. Instructions were sent to the police Captains that they would be expected to enforce the law and permit only regular licensed boxing clubs to give boxing bouts.

At the Casino last night Manager James Lederer was informed by the police that his specialty consisting of burlesque boxing by the Glenroy brothers must be eliminated from the bill, as the Police Commissioners regard their act as a direct violation of the law and will not under any circumstances tolerate it.

This action on the part of the Commissioners surprised Manager Lederer, as the Glenroy brothers' act cannot honestly be called a boxing bout, as the men appear, one as a farmer and the other as a thoroughbred sport, who endeavors to demonstrate to his farmer friend the art of self-defense. Each blow is anticipated, and no damage is done.

Manager Lederer complied with the order from Capt. Price and abandoned the act, but he intends to present his case to Mayor Van Wyck to-day and secure a permit from him to give his performance in its entirety.

STANDARD OIL COMING HERE.

To Remove Headquarters from Cleveland by July 1—Said Not to be the Result of Ohio Litigation.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The Standard Oil Company is preparing to get out of Ohio. Its headquarters will be removed from this city to New York, and on the first of July its Ohio charter will be given up. The office force here will be reduced from about sixty men to less than one-tenth of that number.

The recent incorporation of the company in New Jersey with a capital of $110,000,000 was the first step in the abandonment of Ohio. An officer of the company to-day confirmed the report of the removal of the office, and said that Cleveland would hereafter be only a branch office like those maintained in several cities.

It was suggested that the action of the company was prompted by a desire to avoid further litigation such as was instituted by Attorney General Monnett, but the officer who gave the information denied that such was the case. Virgil P. Kline, the attorney of the company, also said there was no desire to escape litigation, and he scouted the idea that Attorney General Monnett had driven the company from the State.

TO BUY LOUISIANA BREWERIES.

Manhattan Trust Company May Also Consolidate Other Enterprises.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—F. H. Mitchell, President of the Security Brewing Association, is back from New York, where he conferred with a number of Eastern capitalists. Within thirty days, he says, the breweries of this and a number of other large cities will be consolidated.

"The Manhattan Trust Company," Mr. Mitchell declared, "will furnish the capital, combining the five independent breweries of New Orleans. It will not offer more than $1,000,000 for the five plants. By consolidating the promoters of the scheme believe that they will control the majority of the business here, and will be able to make this the distributing point for the Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Central and South American trade.

"The Manhattan Trust Company is also the promoter of a plan for the consolidation of the planing mills, sash, door, and blind factories, and the like in Louisiana. In addition it is practically decided that a large trust company on the order of the Manhattan will be established in New Orleans."

MAYOR JONES ON TRUSTS.

Regards Them as Paving the Way of Universal Brotherhood.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo, in a letter to The Record on trusts, says in part:

I wish to say that I am inclined to regard the great growth of these organizations within the last few months rather complacently.

I believe in a large programme for society. I believe it to be our duty and privilege in this republic to find a plan big enough to provide for all of the people, and I see in the growth of the trust an indication of the growing movement toward collectivism, toward brotherhood. The trust is the American brotherhood. (limited.) The trust is preparing the way, showing society the great benefits that may be derived through association in industry, and the great economic value of association both in production and distribution.

The triumph of the trusts is one of the marvels of the closing years of the nineteenth century, but they are an unconscious movement strictly in the line of progress, and our problem is not how to destroy them, but how to use them for the good of all. Like their prototype, the labor-saving machinery constructed of wood and iron, they have come to stay, but the people will own their own trusts.

PLANS OF GRASS TWINE TRUST.

Will Build an Extensive Factory at Superior, Wis.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 20.—The Wisconsin Grass Twine Plant of this city has been consolidated with plants in various parts of the country into an association to be known as the American Grass Twine Company. The capital stock of the reorganized corporation is $15,000,000.

The companies included in the combination are the Northwestern Grass Twine Company, of which the Wisconsin Grass Twine Plant of this city and the Minnesota Grass Twine Plant of St. Paul are subcompanies, and a new plant to be erected at Superior, Wis. This new plant will employ 500 hands, which will be increased as soon as possible until the number of employes will be 1,500. The new company will operate under a Delaware charter.

Atlantic Clay Company Formed.

The formation is announced of the Atlantic Clay Company, a corporation organized to supply the Atlantic Coast with sewer pipe, fire-proofing, conduits, and other manufactures of clay. The capital stock of the new company is $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is preferred. The company will erect a large plant on the Raritan River, in the Amboy district. The Directors of the company are to be Henry B. McDowell, President; Percy C. Hamilton of Pittsburg, Vice President; George S. Studwell, Treasurer; E. D. Suxton, Secretary, and T. Reginald Horley and J. V. Clark.

Gov. Tyler an Anti-Trust Man.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 20.—Gov. Sayers to-day received a letter from Gov. J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia, indorsing the proposed anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorney Generals. He writes: "It will give me pleasure to co-operate in any measure that will have a tendency to check the evils of trusts and combinations and to keep trusts and corporate power within bounds. I hope that it will be in the power of the Attorney General, A. J. Montague, or myself to be present."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Rudolph Aronson sailed for Europe on the Servia yesterday in quest of attractions for the Bijou Theatre next season and to close negotiations for a prominent soloist.

The farce which John J. McNally is writing for the Rogers Brothers, who will open Hammerstein's Victoria Sept. 18, will be called "The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street."

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to open the box office of his Victoria Theatre on Friday morning for the sale of tickets for his Venetian Terrace Garden, which will be opened to the public the following Monday.

Charles Frohman cabled from London yesterday that Nat Goodwin has captured the British theatregoers with "An American Citizen," and quoted The London Telegraph and London Mail as saying that "all London must see it," and "it will become the rage."

A new burlesque is being written on "The Man in the Moon" for the Casino Roof Garden, which will be produced two weeks from next Monday night and will probably by known as "The Girl in the Moon." It will be of one hour's duration, and some clever situations have been arranged.

Aerial Grove Hotel is the name adopted for the addition which has been placed in the New York Theatre Building by the Sire Brothers. Fifteen newly furnished rooms with all improvements, have been established, for the purpose of catering within the required law to permit the management to sell liquors on Sunday evenings when they give their regular concerts.

The adjustment of the loss by fire on Koster & Bial's roof garden yesterday by the insurance company will permit Manager Aarons to proceed with his arrangements for the construction of a new stage, which he thinks will be completed either to-night or to-morrow; and if weather permits the performance will be given on top of the music hall.

It is announced that Jacob Litt has changed the name of Edwin Arden's romantic play which he will produce this coming season from "The Children of Israel" to "Zorah." The change in name has been made in order that there can be no confusion with "The Children of the Ghetto." Miss Rebecca Warren has been engaged to play the title rôle, and it is stated that the production will be strong, and will deal with the persecution of the Jewish race in Russia.

Divorce for Isabelle Urquhart.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the report of Edward F. Brown, as referee, granted Isabelle Urquhart, an actress, who in private life is known as Mrs. Standing, an absolute divorce from her husband, Guy Standing. Mr. Standing is a member of Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Stock Company. The papers in the case were sealed, and the name of the co-respondent was not divulged. The Standings were married in London in 1893.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The events in the suburbs as usual command the most attention, with here and there a wedding. To-day there will be several of these events in the city and near it. Next week, however, the long list of June weddings will be brought to a close. The races have not been very well attended, as far as society is concerned, because the Long Island people seem to think that any move toward New York means an increase of temperature. A few of those sojourning in the city have taken refuge at the Coney Island hotels, which are usually crowded with society for the first two or three weeks after their opening.

***

The sailings yesterday were not many. Among those who went on the Servia was Mr. C. Stacy Clark, who will remain in England until August, and then go to France for a tour, returning to this country in October. While in England he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro. Other sailings were Charles H. Parsons, Mrs. S. F. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Salixto Romero, and Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Benham. Stanford White was also booked to sail by the Servia.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tiffany, Mrs. Cornelius Van Brunt, Miss Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Honey, and the Count Cassini were booked to sail by the Kaiser Friedrich for Bremen yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, according to one dispatch, have left Paris for London; according to another they sailed on the Lucania last Saturday. The first is more apt to be correct, as they had announced their intention of stopping over until after the d'Osmoy-Dresser wedding. The Georges Vanderbilts, however, were also to have left Paris the next day, so both will be here, at any rate, by next Thursday. Mr. Vanderbilt has ordered the Breakers open by the 30th. William K. Vanderbilt is expected daily in the Valiant.

***

To-morrow will take place the annual coaching and tandem parade in Westchester County. It has been arranged by Mr. Sherman Schenck, and it promises to be a memorable event. All the famous Westchester four-in-hands will be out to do honor to the occasion, and the procession will be led by Miss Helen Benedict, Miss Catlin, Mr. Albert Bostwick, Mr. Charles Bates of Westchester, Mr. Thomas Maitland, and Mr. Reynal. There will be some fifty vehicles in line, and the route down the old Post Road is one of exceeding beauty and well adapted for such a display. After the parade there will be a dinner at the American Yacht Club.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have been almost the last to leave town. They are at Newport this week. They will remain there until the close of the season. Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Mrs. Clement C. Moore is not at Newport. She is in Paris, where she remained to attend the wedding of Miss Dresser and the Vicomte d'Osmoy. She leaves this week for this country.

***

The Count and Countess of Conturbia sail to-day for Europe. The Countess, who was Miss Patterson-Stewart of Baltimore, was married in that city on June 1. The Count and Countess have been the guests of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at Newport. They will reside in Italy.

***

The death of the father of Mr. Matthew Astor Wilks of this city took place at the family seat in Canada on Monday. At one time he was a well-known merchant in this city. He married a daughter of the late William B. Astor and a great-aunt of the present generation of Astors. He had lived in Canada for a number of years.

***

Miss Astor, the daughter of William Waldorf Astor, who has made her début this Spring in London, is described by the English press as "little Miss Astor." She is quite the type of the Philadelphia girl. She always wears white, and her only jewels are pearls. Lady Selkirk, who is said to have been paid an enormous sum to matronize her, has had also in charge the Princess Victoria Duleep Singh. This young woman, being an East Indian, is very dark, with pronounced Eastern features and hair. Miss Astor was present at Mrs. "Jack" Menzies's dance, and also at Lady Dundonald's.

***

From last rumors from London, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck and Miss Bentinck have been far from well. At the last moment, they were obliged to postpone their cotillion. This is the year's entertainment always given by the Cavendish-Bentincks, and about which there always seems some strange fatality. One year all the lights went out, and in another there were several accidents from slippery floors.

***

Mrs. Henry White, who is Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd's sister, is still an invalid and unable to chaperon her daughter in society this Summer.

***

Lady Henry Somerset is still more or less of an invalid. She has let her country place, Reigate Priory, again, and this time for two years. Capt. and Mrs. Greville have taken it.

***

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill are seen now a great deal together, and the young Duchess seems much attached to her aunt-in-law. Lady Randolph Churchill and her son John were at Blenheim last week, and she and the Duchess were in Paris together recently.

***

There will be several weddings in town to-day. Among these will be that of Andrew Bache Newcombe and Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin, 69 West Ninety-third Street, which will take place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street.

***

In Calvary Church, at 4 P. M., Miss Maude M. Proctor, daughter of Mrs. William H. Proctor of 60 West Fifty-first Street and Robert H. Agnew of Toronto, Canada, will be married.

***

An up-town wedding will be that of Miss Grace Meding, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Charles W. Meding, to J. Standish Holbrook, which will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 132 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

***

The wedding of Marshall Spring Hagar and Miss Juliet Breck of 104 West Eighty-fifth Street, daughter of the late Charles J. Breck, will be celebrated to-day, at noon in the chantry of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, West Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Lubeck of this church will perform the ceremony. The bride, who will be unattended, will be given away by her mother. Augustus H. Skillin will be Mr. Hagar's best man. Charles J. Breck, brother of the bride, will act as usher.

The bride will be gowned in gray grenadine over white silk. She will wear a small hat of white roses and carry a bouquet of these flowers combined with valley lilies. Mr. Hagar is a lawyer of this city.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 20.—It is understood that Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, who recently went to Europe intending to pass the Summer there, has decided to return to Newport much earlier than she anticipated.

The demand for cottages for this season has by no means ceased. To-day there were several former cottagers here seeking homes for the season.

The steam yacht Valiant is expected here to-morrow, with W. K. Vanderbilt on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who were reported as having sailed for Europe last Saturday, were here on Monday.

Commodore Gerry and several members of his family sailed on the Electra for New York this morning.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Storer and Miss Storer have sailed for Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Carter have arrived at Quarterfoil for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have gone to New York for a few days.

Mrs. W. A. Woodward of New York will arrive for the season at Pinard cottage No. 1 to-morrow.

Roland King, who has been seriously ill, is now able to drive out.

Mrs. George W. Douglass of New York is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Dickey.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss has arrived for the season. Miss Rhinehardt of New York is staying with her.

The Narada sailed this evening for New York with Pembroke Jones and J. Nelson Howard on board.

The taxpayers to-day voted on the proposition to expend $50,000 on new sidewalks. The measure was carried by over 100 majority.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented Mrs. H. S. Lieber's cottage on Rhode Island Avenue to Mrs. Thomas H. Howard of New York for the season.

Mrs. C. E. Perkins has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are expected at Vinland for the season on Saturday.

Mrs. C. H. Leslie of St. Louis has arrived at Jamestown for the Summer.

A. H. Paget is registered at the Casino.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include S. Hosford Abel, E. O. Datzell, and F. H. Stevens, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie have gone to New York for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are expected to arrive from Europe at New York on Saturday, and will come direct to Newport on Mr. Vanderbilt's private car.

On Monday evening Lispenard Stewart gave a dinner in celebration of his birthday at White Lodge. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Winthrop, T. M. Cushing, Mr. Potter, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest. A large birthday cake, which was brought upon the table with a small candle burning for each of Mr. Stewart's years, had been sent by one of his friends as a surprise. Mr. Stewart also received a number of birthday gifts.

Miss Pomeroy is the guest of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone.

Among those registered at the Golf Club to-day were William Post, J. B. Stokes, Percy King, Pembroke Jones, Miss Pomeroy, and Mrs. William Barton Hopkins.

Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown entertained at dinner this evening.

Automobile Maliciously Damaged.

NEWPORT, June 20.—A case of malicious damage has been reported to the police, and it is hoped will terminate in the arrest of the perpetrator. H. Roger Winthrop, son of Buchanan Winthrop, President of the Newport Golf Club, left his automobile carriage standing outside the Golf Club last Saturday, and when, after playing golf all day, he started to return to his home, he found that his wagon refused to move. He discovered on examination that the heavy tire of the vehicle had been cut several times. Last season similar damage was done to Mr. Winthrop's bicycle, and he has now offered a reward in the hope of discovering the perpetrator.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Munn—Trowbridge.

Miss Mabelle Whitney Trowbridge, daughter of Mrs. Edward Trowbridge of 195 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, and Harry A. Munn of Union Street, in that borough, were married yesterday at noon in the South Congregational Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman. Miss Miriam Augusta Trowbridge of Billsfield, Mass., and Miss Hazel Trowbridge, both nieces of the bride, were the maid of honor and the flower girl respectively. The bridesmaids were Miss Janet Prentiss and Miss Caroline M. Platt. George Colt acted as best man, and the ushers were J. Howard Bailey, Dr. Henry Wallace, William Wallace, and Archer Wade. A breakfast for the bridal party and relatives of the bride and bridegroom was given at the home of the bride's mother. Here, as at the church, the decorations were pink. Mr. and Mrs. Munn will live in Orange, N. J.

Hulse—Kamp.

Miss Nellie L. Kamp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Kamp, of 3,684 Broadway, was married at noon yesterday at the home of her parents, to L. S. Hulse of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. The bride's only attendant was Miss Belle Lawrence. M. Wray was best man, and the ushers were J. King and C. Lester.

Jones—Taliaferro.

BAYONNE, N. J., June 20.—The marriage of Miss Annie Penny Taliaferro, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Taylor Taliaferro of 174 Avenue C, to Frederick Van Lieu Jones, son of Rev. Henry W. F. Jones, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, took place at noon to-day, in Trinity Episcopal Church. The maid of honor was Miss Ida Louise Taliaferro. The bride entered with her brother, Edmund Pendleton Taliaferro. The best man was the Rev. Harry T. Jones. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick Morris Kirkus, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Henry W. F. Jones. The bride was given away by her father. She wore gray silk poplin over blue taffeta, trimmed with a delicate shade of silk plush and lace. The yoke was of cream lace over white satin. She wore a gray hat of shirred illusion, with large white satin bow and bird of paradise plume, and carried Bride roses. The maid of honor's gown was of white organdie, with demi-train skirt trimmed with ruffles and lace, and simple waist of tucks and lace insertion, with high neck and long sleeves. She wore a large white hat trimmed with shirred chiffon, white roses and lace, and carried pink roses. The ushers were Charles Stephen Jones and Robert Bell Borland of Bayonne; Dr. C. W. Hendrickson of Huntington, L. I., and Arthur Thomas Pendleton of Elizabeth, N. J.

WEDDING GIFT TO HOSPITALS.

Arthur P. Heinze Marries in Butte and Charity Gains $10,000.

The marriage of Arthur P. Heinze of 60 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and Ruth Meiklejohn Noyes of Butte, Mon., took place in that city on Thursday last. According to The Butte Miner, after the ceremony Mr. Heinze and his brother gave $5,000 each for the establishment of emergency hospitals in Butte. Mr. Heinze also gave $600 toward rebuilding the Methodist church.

The Miner says that the wedding was the most magnificent in the history of the city. The value of the presents received was said to be $100,000. While the newly married couple was passing the smelter of the Montana Ore Company, huge pots of slag were poured over the incline, giving a pyrotechnic display of great brilliancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Heinze will make their home at 220 Madison Avenue, this city. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. S. Blackiston, assisted by Bishop Brewer. The ushers were Otto C. Heinze, John McGinnis, Charles Dow French, Daniel Raymond, Dr. W. L. Rennick, and E. L. Blossom. The bridesmaids were Miss Broadwater, Miss Word, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Young, Miss Pfouts, and Miss Louise Lacey. Mrs. W. MacWhite was dame of honor and F. Augustus Heinze was best man.

A POLITICIAN'S WEDDING.

Morris Laguna Marries the Daughter of the "Mayor of Avenue C."

The wedding of Miss Helen Hanover, daughter of Aaron Hanover, the "Mayor of Avenue C," and Morris Laguna, took place last evening at Lenox Hall, 167 East Seventy-second Street. Dr. Rudolph Grossman of the Temple Emanu-El officiated. The maids of honor were the Misses B. Rosenthal, S. Tischler, M. Hirsch, E. Hirsch, and B. Stiefel. The gentlemen in waiting were Sam Hanover, William Hanover, Martin Rosenswelg, Harry Spier, Harry Goldsmith, Dr. E. Reinhardt, and Dr. S. C. Reisman. Alfred D. Lind officiated as toastmaster at the banquet, and speeches were made by Dr. R. Grossman, Justice L. A. Giegerich, Judge H. M. Goldfogle, and Herman Stiefel. A telegram of congratulation was received from City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan.

Among the guests were Judge J. Koch, Judge and Mrs. Grau, Adolf Laguna, Alfred Katzenstien, Mr. and Mrs. Bruckheimer, Senator Trout of Baltimore, David Gideon, Louis Moskowitz, Edward Gildersleeve, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lind, and Mr. and Mrs Joseph Soweine of Brooklyn.

Married Twenty-five Years.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Emerson celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding last night at their residence, 80 West Ninety-fourth Street. Among the gifts was a solid silver tea set from seventeen of Mr. Emerson's employes.

Funeral of Alexander W. Wood.

BOSTON, June 20.—The funeral of Alexander W. Wood, senior partner of the firm of Wood, Pollard & Co., was held this evening from his residence, on Savin Hill Avenue, Dorchester. The services, which were conducted by the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot of Bullfinch Place Chapel, included the reading of several poems. Among those present at the funeral were Joseph Jefferson and Grover Cleveland.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Matthew Wilks.

Matthew Wilks died yesterday at Cruickston Park, Galt, Ontario, at the age of eighty-four. He was born in London in 1816. He married Eliza Langdon, daughter of Walter Langdon, of this city, and a granddaughter of the original John Jacob Astor. Deceased was a man of wealth, owning the Wilks Building at 15 Wall Street, and other properties in this city. A portion of the land on which the Wilks Building stands brought the highest price known to have been paid for New York real estate. A plot of 508 square feet was bought by Mr. Wilks several years ago for $330 a square foot. Much of Mr. Wilks's wealth was inherited from the Astors by his wife. Mr. Wilks was a member of the Union Club of this city and also of the New York Yacht Club. He had lived at his estate in Canada, Cruickston Park, for many years. Five children survive him, Mrs. Bryan K. Stevens and Matthew Astor Wilks of New York City, Miss Katherin Wilks, Mrs. Alice Keefer, and E. Langdon Wilks of Galt, Ontario. Mrs. Wilks died three years ago. The remains will be interred in Hyde Park, where are also interred Mrs. Wilks and her father and mother.

Edward S. Munroe.

Edward S. Munroe, for more than half a century one of the prominent figures on the Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his old home, in Englewood, N. J. Mr. Munroe was born in Boston eighty-four years ago, and removed to New York and went into the brokerage business on Wall Street. He became a member of the old firm of Lockwood & Co., and joined the Stock Exchange. That organization was practically in its infancy then, and Mr. Munroe is credited with having done as much as any other man toward aiding its growth. He served for many years on the Governing Committee of the Exchange, and was Chairman of the Arbitration Committee for a long time. Mr. Munroe retired from business twelve years ago. His wife died several years ago. He is survived by three daughters and one son—C. C. Munroe.

Obituary Notes.

AARON HOLLANDER, a traveling man in the employ of Shoninger Brothers of this city, died last night in the Hotel Worthy, Springfield, Mass. He had been ill a week with Bright's disease. He was forty-seven years old.

WILLIAM GROSSE MUMFORD died on Monday, at his home, 1,467 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Suffolk, England, in 1834. He emigrated to Canada as a young man, and held a responsible position in the Bank of Montreal. Thirty-five years ago he removed to Brooklyn, and became a gold broker in New York. He made a fortune, but was one of the victims of Black Friday. He then became agent for the London Assurance Company, which position he held until his last illness. He was a Free Mason, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, and a son. The funeral services will be held at the house at 10 o'clock this morning, and burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

New York Bride Dies in Japan.

Mrs. Frederic C. Walcott, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold of 20 East Thirty-seventh Street, died on Monday in Yokohama, Japan, while on her wedding trip. Mrs. Walcott was Miss Frances Dana Archbold, and she was married to Mr. Walcott in St. Bartholomew

CONEY ISLAND CLUB RACES

Imp Was Beaten by Bendoran at Six Furlongs.

NOT A WORD FROM MAHER YET

The Burlington Route, Miss Patron, Mesmerist, Peaceful, and Maximo Gomez Also Won Races.

Nothing had been heard from Maher, the jockey suspected of having been purposely left out of the running of the Suburban Handicap in the interest of the gamblers, when the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club and such of those of The Jockey Club itself as were at the track left for their homes after yesterday's racing. "Any one against whom such a serious charge is indirectly made as it that against Maher," said one of the Stewards yesterday, "and who does not take steps to have the charge investigated and the suspicions against him removed, confesses his guilt by such inaction. Maher will be given twenty-four hours longer in which to take some steps that will show that he does not openly acknowledge his guilt. If by that time he does not appeal to The Jockey Club or the Stewards of the Coney Island Club, it is my opinion, as an individual, that such steps will be taken by the supreme racing power in this vicinity as the situation seems to demand. What these may be I cannot undertake to say, as I have consulted none of my associates, but I should not be surprised if the lad, standing as a self-confessed criminal, would be ruled off the turf for life. That is the punishment I think he would deserve if he allows what has been done to stand without a protest. It would be only what he deserves. It would also relieve Mr. Clark from the contract the lad now holds over him, but from which Mr. Clark has not even intimated to any one that he wishes to be relieved. It would be only justice to the man who has come to the front so nobly in the interest of honest racing. As THE TIMES has said, it is now up to The Jockey Club to act, and I think that they will do so."

Maher has not appeared at the track since he was driven out of the Clark stable on Monday. One of his friends said yesterday that he would not appeal from the decision of Mr. Clark, "as it would do no good, even though 'Danny' is as honest as the day is long. He says that Banastar was left at the post through no fault of his, but that every one is against him, and so he will be unable to prove his innocence." It was also said that Maher would go to Hartford, Conn., where he has relatives, and go into business there. Where the capital to be invested is to come from, or where it has come from, is not stated.

Two stakes were on for decision at the track yesterday, the more important of which was the Coney Island Handicap, at six furlongs, in which Imp, winner of the Suburban, was a starter. Turner, who rode her to victory in that sensational race, gave place to Taral in her saddle, and then rode the horse that beat her in the dash. That one was William Jennings's horse Bendoran, who under the clever riding of Turner went to the front at the raising of the barrier and opened up such a lead in the first three furlongs that Imp could never catch him. Turner knew Imp so well that he took no risks, but made every post a winning one, and so landed the prize. Imp outran everything else in the race. So what there was in the way of a contest was for the third place, in which St. Cloud, which ran all over the track, managed to beat Swiftmas, Kinnikinic and Isidor, the lot finishing well bunched, but a couple of lengths behind Imp.

An even dozen ran for the Foam Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs, O'Connor landing the prize with the second choice in the betting, Mesmerist. That big Bromley colt easily beat off the field, and won by a couple of lengths from Flaunt, who just beat Silver Garter, the despised one of the G. B. Morris pair, by a head. Stuart, the even money favorite for the race, was in the front for four furlongs, and then dropped back so fast that he was absolutely last at the finish. Last Cord, Premature, and Primrose Day were in a bunch just behind Silver Garter, who barely beat them home by a neck.

After The Burlington Route, who was entered to be sold for $500, had won the opening dash of seven furlongs in clever shape from Mazarine and Imperator, he was bought by Newton Bennington, owner of Mazarine, for a bid of $2,000. As Mr. Bennington got half the surplus over the selling price under the rules, this made the horse cost him but $1,250, which is a cheap figure for so useful an animal as he is in selling races. Larva was claimed out of the race by G. A. Muller, owner of Savory, who also ran in the race.

Miss Patron, a rank outsider at 20 to 1, won the mile dash for three-year-old fillies, Sweet Caporal, the second choice, also beating the favorite, Bettie Gray, for the place. The latter ran in front for a bit above seven furlongs, and then quit to nothing, and finished so slow that her best gait was a walk.

Peaceful, the second favorite for the event, was in front all the way in the race for maiden two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs. The actual favorite, Herbert, ran second, and only beat Knightbanneret a head for the money.

Maximo Gomez came to life again in the race over the turf at a mile and an eighth, opening up such a gap on the backstretch that none of the others was able to get near him. He beat Decanter home by four lengths, and the latter was the same distance in front of The Gardner. Hard Knot, the favorite, did not seem able to raise a strong gallop, and was in the back of the bunch all the way. "Willie" Martin did not ride him, that task being intrusted to Wilson, a lad who has already won two of the races over the turf course, one of them with Hard Knot.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—The Burlington Route, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Puritan Lass, $500, 110 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Odom)
2—Mazarine, Newton Bennington's ch. g., 6, 122, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Connor)
3—Imperator, F. S. P. Randolph's br. h., 5, 123, 20 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Tyrshena, 3, 105, 8 to 1, (Phelan;) Laura, 3, 105, 2 to 1, (McCue;) Peat, 6, 120, 3 to 1, (Taral;) Chapin, 3, 110, 60 to 1, (Mitchell;) Charus Bay, 3, 102, 25 to 1, (Wilson;) General Shafter, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Scherrer;) Barataria, 4, 122, 60 to 1, (Turner;) Savory, 3, 105, 300 to 1, (Gisbourne,) and Trade Last, 5, 200 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Miss Patron, T. W. L. Van Meter's ch. f., by Patron-Glenleven, 111 pounds, 20 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(McCue)
2—Sweet Caporal, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 116, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Bettie Gray, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 116, 4 to 5.....(Taral)
4—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 116, 50 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won very easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared, of which $350 to the second, and $150 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02.

1—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hindoo, 112, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Flaunt, J. B. Lewman's b. c., by Forester-Display, 117, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(N. Turner)
3—Silver Garter, G. B. Morris's b. c., by Golden Garter-Florida, 112, 5 to 1, coupled with Water King.....(Odom)

Premature, 112, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Last Card, 112, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Primrose Day, 109, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Plucky, 117, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Black Scot, 122, 30 to 1, (Clayton;) Waring, 112, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Water King, 117, 5 to 1, coupled with Silver Garter, (Taral;) Brigadier, 109, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) and Stuart, 117, 11 to 5, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to receive $1,200, the second $200, and the third $100. Six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Oran, 113 pounds, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(N. Turner.)
2—Imp, Harness & Brossman's b. m., by Wagner-Fondling, 5, 128, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)
3—St. Cloud, James R. Keene's b. h., by Candlemas-Belle of Maywood, 5, 122, 7 to 1.....(Sims)

Swiftmas, 4, 123, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Kinnikinnic, 5, 124, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Isidor, 5, 130, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Jeannat, 4, 105, 15 to 1, (Odom;) Azucena, 4, 107, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Grey Jacques, 3, 97, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lambent, 6, 116, 10 to 1, (R. Williams;) Danforth, 4, 98, 50 to 1, (P. McDermott,) and Cormorant, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:09 2-5.

1—Peaceful, W. Lakeland's b. c., by St. Florian-Serene, 118 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Herbert, W. C. Rollin's b. cr br. c., 118, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Clayton)
3—Knightbanneret, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 118, 20 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Battle Royal, 118, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Hesper, 118, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Pettifogger, 118, 10 to 1, (Ramanell,) and Eileen Daly, 115, 60 to 1, (W. Morris,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a furlong, on turf. Time—1:53 2-5.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4 years, by Victory-Quesal, $700, 102 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4, 106, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—The Gardner, J. G. Judson's ch. c., 3, 101, 5 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Pacemaker, 4, 108, 30 to 1, (N. Turner;) Millstream, 4, 109, 30 to 1, (Scherrer;) Mazo, 3, 86, 7 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Murillo, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (Bullman;) Hard Knot, 3, 98, 2 to 1, (Wilson;) Hardy C., 4, 103, 150 to 1, (Garrigan;) James Tod, 3, 86, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) and Rinaldo, 4, 103, 6 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Primate	130	Momentum	115
St. Clair	126	Queennamara	113
Dion d'or	123	Havelock	111

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances. One mile.

Pirate M.	116	Sky Scraper	111
Kirkwood	116	Dan Cupid	111
Rhinelander	111	Galahad	111
Strathconan	111	The Kentucklan	111
MacLeod of Dare	111	Admiration	111

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebud Stake for fillies two years old; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Affect	99	Belle of Orleans	89
Jhansi McKenna	97	Snake	89
Brasquerie	94	Marie Orendorf	84
Prejudice	94	Belle of Lexington	89
Fleuron	94		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Candle Black	114	Jeannot	107
Thomas Cat	112	Strathconan	102
Connoisseur	111	Double Dummy	98

FIFTH RACE.—The Bay Hurdle Race, a handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

The Bachelor	158	Arquebus	140
Ben Eder	152	Forget	138
Premier	152		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Gulden	117	All Gold	112
Mark Cheek	117	Creeper	112
Sadducee	114	Miss Dede	112
Yellow Tail	112		

TOD SLOAN WINS AT GATWICK.

Crow Plate Taken by Another American Jockey, L. Reiff.

LONDON, June 20.—The Gatwick Selling Handicap, first day of the Gatwick Summer meeting, was won by Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Boomer, ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Five horses ran one mile.

Mr. A. Bailey's two-year-old chestnut colt North Crawley, ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Crow Plate.

There was no anti-Sloan demonstration. There was some cheering when Sloan's mount won the Selling Handicap.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. The Bondman, 86 pounds, (Boland,) 9 to 2, won; Lachine, 96½, (Alexander,) 10 to 1, second; Rotha, 94, (H. Wilson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Etidorpha, Icfelice, Alma G., Overboard, The Sluggard, Ouesta, Yakima, Marie Barnes, Ray B., Miss Josephine, and Becky Ban also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. May Jane, 107 pounds, (Ross,) 10 to 1, won; Lady Elite, 107, (Britton,) 11 to 5, second; Isabinda, 107, (Crowhurst,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Villa V., Anthracite, Ruth Miller, Cordery, and Vallie F. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Dandy H., 98 pounds, (Landry,) 7 to 1, won; Finem Respice, 92, (Ransom,) 30 to 1, second; Fresco, 100, (Boland,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Dashaway, Periwig, King Elkwood, Richardson, Victorine, Domestic, Julia Hazel, Otto H., and J. E. Cline also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. The Tobacco Stakes; selling, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Batten, 104 pounds, (Hill,) 8 to 5, won; Carl C., 96, (Landry,) 6 to 1, second; George Kratz, 102, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:39¾. Bon Jour and Dutch Comedian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Little Smoke, 102 pounds, (Matthews,) 6 to 5, won; Dissolute, 100, (Landry,) 5 to 1, second; Enghurst, 100, (Boland,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Florizar, Tom English, Pferd, Charioteer, and Judge J. Riley also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Billy House, 100 pounds, (Hill,) even money, won; Lyllis, 106, (Peterman,) 30 to 1, second; Violet Parsons, 106, (Closs,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Tragedy, Pancharm, Cynic, Terrene, and Dr. Withrow also ran.

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

The Fleischmanns Pay $5,200 for a Colt by Iroquois.

The most successful yearling sale of the year took place in the American Horse Exchange last night, when the yearlings from the Belle Meade Stud, property of Gen. W. H. Jackson, were placed under the hammer. The top price of the sale was $5,200, which was paid by "Tom" Welch, trainer for the firm of C. Fleischmann's Sons, for a chestnut colt by Iroquois-Taribera. There was lively bidding, as W. H. Clark, "Matt" Byrnes, and W. Burnham were after the colt. Sydney Paget was again in evidence, and made two purchases. He paid $5,000 for a brown colt by imp. Loyalist-Yorkville Belle, outbidding H. E. Leigh, and he gave a like amount for a bay colt by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward, W. H. Clark and Matt Byrnes being the contending bidders. H. E. Leigh gave $4,500 for a bay colt by Luke Blackburn-Duchess, a half-brother to Mr. Leigh's good horse Clifford. Archduke Eagle Gallie, and Watterson, all good performers. "Tom" Welch and Phil Dwyer tried for the colt, but Leigh outbid them.

The results:

Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Toribera; C. Fleischmann's Sons	$5,200
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Armiel; L. O. Appleby	1,900
Bay colt, by Inspector B.-Rose Buckden; G. C. Bennett	2,800
Chestnut colt, by imp. Loyalist-Blue Dress; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	1,500
Bay colt, by Tremont-Mythology; Matt Byrnes	650
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Pretense; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	1,000
Chestnut colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Lizzie T.; L. O. Appleby	650
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Ossuta; W. H. Clark	2,000
Brown colt, by imp. Loyalist-Yorkville Belle; W. C. Whitney	5,000
Bay colt, by Inspector B.-Touch Not; L. Watts	500
Chestnut colt, by Luke Blackburn-Theodora; J. L. Holland	600
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Netronia; E. Carrigan	800
Brown colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Boreallis; C. Fleischmann's Sons	900
Chestnut colt, by imp. Loyalist-Lizzie English; Scott Harlan	150
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Nettie Kent; L. Watts	150
Bay colt, by Longstreet-American Lady; J. L. Holland	500
Brown colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Sister Tenny; J. L. Holland	100
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Great Annie, (Miss Annil;) Matt Byrnes	1,600
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Glenview; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	1,000
Chestnut colt, by imp. Great Tom-Highland Belle; Matt Byrnes	1,050
Bay colt, by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward; W. H. Whitney	5,000
Chestnut colt, by Inspector B.-Imp. Landslip; Scott Harlan	150
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Florine; G. C. Bennett	100
Bay colt, by imp. Loyalist-Shadow; W. H. May & Son	100
Brown colt, by Inspector B.-Pride; J. V. Shipp	100
Bay colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Lillie B.; J. L. Holland	100
Bay colt, by Tremont-Arena; J. L. Holland	250
Bay colt, by Luke Blackburn-Duchess; H. E. Leigh	4,500
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Nellie Grand; J. V. Shipp	500
Bay colt, by Clarendon-Bridesmaid; W. H. Clark	100
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Brunette; R. T. Wilson, Jr.	2,000
Brown colt, by imp. Dandie Dinmont-Oceana; J. J. Markiein	250
Bay colt, by Inspector B.-Nydia; C. Fleischmann's Sons	500
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Monita Hardy; M. L. Hayman	200
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Sif; J. V. Shipp	325
Brown colt, by Clarendon-Miss Courtney; Scott Harlan	250
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Punka; J. E. McDonald	550
Black colt, by Tremont-West Anna; J. L. Holland	300
Bay colt, by Iroquois-Bandana; P. J. Dwyer	2,500
Bay colt, by Blazes-Agusta; L. Watts	300
Total for forty yearlings	$56,125
Average per head	1,403

Margaret A. Swan's Will Filed.

The will of Margaret A. Swan, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, leaves $20,000 in trust for the First Presbyterian Church of Geneva, N. Y., the income to be used to pay the salary of the pastor. The bulk of the estate is left to Agnes J. Hutchins, the sister of the testatrix. The value of the estate was not stated.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Ten-Inning Game in Pittsburg.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS

The Team Easily Outplayed the Clevelands—13 Innings Required to Decide the Boston-Chicago Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	42	12	.778
Boston	35	18	.660
Baltimore	32	21	.604
Philadelphia	31	21	.596
Chicago	32	22	.593
St. Louis	32	22	.593
Cincinnati	25	27	.481
Pittsburg	23	28	.451
New York	23	31	.426
Washington	18	37	.327
Louisville	16	38	.296
Cleveland	9	41	.180

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 7.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Washington in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—The sensational feature of the game to-day was McCarthy's steal home from third, tieing the score in the ninth. New York won out in the tenth by a base on balls and Van Haltren's two-bagger, followed by Tiernan's base hit. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
McC'thy, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Will'ms, 3b	1	0	1	2	1
McC'ry, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	2	6	0
L. O'B'n, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
B'rman, c	0	2	1	1	0
Leever, p	0	1	0	2	0
*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	30	20	1

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	2	4	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	2	1
T. O'B'n, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Wilson, 3b	1	0	3	1	1
Warner, c	0	1	3	2	0
Doheny, p	1	1	0	2	1
Total	4	9	30	9	3

*Batted for Leever in ninth.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Van Haltren and Warner. Three-base hits—Tiernan and T. O'Brien. Sacrifice hit—J. O'Brien. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Williams, and J. O'Brien. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Doheny, 7. Struck out—By Leever, 1; by Doheny, 3. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Doheny. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

The Clevelands Made a Bid for Victory in the Seventh Inning.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The home team made a rally in the seventh inning, and stood a good chance of winning, but was not strong enough. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	1	5	0	0
Harley, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	1	3	4	0
Sull'van, 3b	3	2	0	2	0
McAf's'r, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	2	13	0	0
Lockh'h, ss	0	1	1	2	2
Schec'g't, c	0	0	3	2	0
Knepper, p	1	1	1	3	0
Total	7	12	27	13	3

BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Keeler, rf	2	3	2	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	2	2	0
Jones, cf	2	1	4	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	4	4	3	1
Grim, c	0	1	4	0	0
McJames, p	0	1	0	3	1
Total	9	16	27	9	2

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	—7	
Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	—9	

Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Knepper, 1; off McJames, 3. Home run—Kelley. Three-base hit—Knepper. Two-base hits—Tucker, (2,) Dahlen, McGann. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Schriver, Knepper. Stolen bases—Quinn, Sullivan, Keeler, Kelley, Dahlen, Jones, Daly, (2,) Grim. Struck out—By Knepper, 2; by McJames, 3. Double plays—Knepper and Quinn; Daly and McGann. Passed ball—Grim. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The game to-day was one of the hardest-fought battles of the season. Both pitchers were at their best, and up to the last inning Griffith of Chicago received perfect, and at times sensational, support. In the thirteenth inning, after two outs and with men on second and third, McCormick fumbled a grounder, filling the bases. Griffith then lost control, forcing in a run, and Collins doubled, scoring three more for Boston. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Boston, 9. Errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Boston, Nichols and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Mannassan.

Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Phillips pitched great ball to-day, the Philadelphias being unable to get hits when they were needed. Singles by Vaughn and Smith and Selbach's double gave the locals the winning runs in the seventh. Score:

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2		

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Vaughn; Philadelphia, Fifield and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—An error by Clarke in the first inning enabled the Baltimores to win to-day. Woods pitched fine ball, and deserved to win. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Woods and Zimmer; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Sharp fielding on both sides kept the score down to-day. Both sides hit the ball hard. The batting of O'Brien of Washington was a feature. He made five hits for a total of ten bases. Score:

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	—5	

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Washington, 16. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Criger; Washington, Mercer and McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

The Journal Baseball Nine Won.

The Journal and Sun teams played a game in the Morning Newspaper League yesterday at Prospect Park, the former winning by the following score:

Journal	6	7	6	1	0	4	—33			
Sun	2	0	0	4	2	—	8			

Other Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Syracuse, 1.
At Worcester—Worcester, 2; Toronto, 1.
At Allentown, Penn.—Allentown, 6; Newark, 4.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Columbus, 5.
At Providence—Montreal, 2; Providence, 1.

Pay of Teachers in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn School Board held a special meeting yesterday, at which was discussed the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen on the teachers' claim for four months' supplementary pay. A resolution, offered by J. Edward Swanstrom, asking that steps be taken to obtain the supplementary pay, was passed. It was ordered that the rolls be forwarded to the Board of Education. Ira Leo Bamberger said that the Supreme Court would be applied to for an order which would meet the objections of the Corporation Counsel.

Child Awarded $16,666.63 for a Leg.

Emily Hicks, ten years old, of 198 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday secured a verdict for $16,666.63 damages against the Nassau Railroad for the loss of a leg. On July 14, 1898, while on her way home from school, she was run down on Bushwick Avenue and her right leg was crushed. She sued through her father, John Hicks, for $50,000 damages. It was testified on the trial that a further amputation of the leg may become necessary to avert gangrene. The case was tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Capt. Price Going Abroad.

Capt. Price of the Tenderloin Police Precinct will sail on the Umbria Saturday for Europe. He make take a trip through England, Scotland, and Ireland, and return by the Lucania on July 15.

WE DELIVER DAILY to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway, and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont, Orienta, Mamaroneck, Rye Neck, Harrison and Rye. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered, FREIGHT PREPAID, to any railroad station within the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Leather Goods Sale of the Season. "Observe the Opportunity."

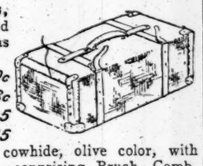
Here is a golden opportunity, and one that seldom presents itself. Take advantage of it before it is too late. A fortunate chain of circumstances threw in our way the chance to buy the entire stock of samples of Mr. K. Kaufmann, of 847 Broad St., Newark, N. J., one of the leading manufacturers of fine leather bags and dress suit cases in this country, at a price so low that we are enabled to offer them to you in turn at just about HALF THEIR ACTUAL VALUE! This is, we are confident, the finest lot of leather bags ever offered at the prices quoted, and we think the public will thoroughly agree with us when they see the merchandise. The time of the sale, too, is most opportune, as this is the season of travel, when these goods are most required. Space does not permit the mention of each article in the great purchase, but we quote a sufficient number of important lines to give you a general idea of the assortment and prices. The sale commences to-day, Wednesday, June 21st, and will continue throughout the week.

Club Bags, of olive colored grain leather, lined with muslin, have inside pockets, brass plated locks and catches, and are full cut, regular price, $2.00; here to-morrow, 13 in. size, at *1.35*

Club Bags, in olive color imitation of alligator grain, lined with muslin, have inside pockets, brass plated locks and catches. 2 sizes, 17 and 18 inches, choice at *98c*

Canvas Telescope Cases, leather bound, muslin lined with 3 heavy straps, 4 sizes, as follows:

16 in.	*90c*
18 in.	*98c*
22 in.	*1.35*
24 in.	*1.65*



Dress Suit Cases of genuine cowhide, olive color, with inside fittings of hard rubber, conprising Brush, Comb, Mirror, Tooth and Nail Brush and Manicure Implements, 24-inch size, really worth $20.00, in this sale for. *14.50*

300 Sheepskin Dress Suit Cases, in tan or russet color, muslin lined, have four inside straps, leather protected corners, brass plated locks and catches, at the following low prices:

24 in.	*2.75*	22 in.	*2.65*

English Kits, tan or olive color, hand sewed, 18 and 20 inches, made of fine selected cowhide leather, in one of the most useful of shapes, for either lady or gentleman; worth $20.00, to-morrow at only . . . *10.00* and *12.00*

Club Bags, of Hornback alligator, all leather lined, with inside pocket and leather covered frames, one of the handsomest bags made; 14 in., *7.50*; 15 in., *8.00*; 16 in., *8.75*, and 18 in . *10.00*

Club Bags of genuine alligator, leather lined, with inside pocket, leather-covered frame, made of fine selected stock, all full cut bags, 3 sizes, as follows:

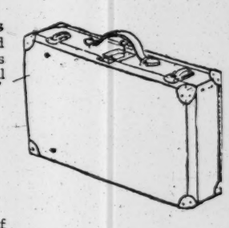
14 in., worth $4.00, at	*2.95*
16 in., worth $5.00, at	*3.75*
18 in., worth $5.90, at	*4.40*

Club Bags of olive and tan grain leather, leather lined, with covered frame, full cut bags, 3 sizes, as follows: 14 in., *2.95*; 16 in., *3.50*; 18 in., *4.25*.

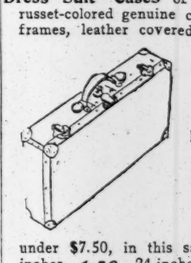
Bag Handles, leather stitched, in two styles, at, each . . . . *9c & 25c*

Waterproof Holdalls in dark check and plaid patterns, several styles to select from, in several sizes, as follows:

20 in.,	*3.75*
22 in.,	*4.25*
24 in.,	*4.75*
26 in.,	*5.25*
28 in.,	*5.50*
30 in.,	*6.00*



Dress Suit Cases of russet-colored genuine cowhide, hand sewed; have steel frames, leather covered corners, best brass-plated locks and catches; equal to any $8 or $10 case in the market, as follows: 22 in., *5.50*; 24 in., *6.75*, and 26 in., *7.20*.



Dress Suit Cases of genuine cowhide, russet colored, linen lined, with shirt flap or pocket, have 4 heavy leather straps, leather

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Niagara Building Said to be Not Yet Completed—A New Church for Brooklyn.

The reported sale of the Niagara Building at 137 Broadway was denied yesterday at the offices of Potter & Brother in the building. The manager for Potter & Brother said that the firm owned the building and negotiations for its sale had been in progress for two or three years, but had not been completed. George W. Dewey, Secretary of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, which occupies offices on the first floor of the building, is authority for the statement that the company owns the building and that Potter & Brother are only the brokers for it, but Mr. Dewey was unable to say who the prospective purchasers of the building are. It is said that the transaction will go through soon and that the purchaser will be a trust company, in which Peter F. Meyer is interested, and which will erect on the site of the old Niagara Building a modern fourteen-story building, at a cost of $1,150,000. Mr. Meyer was not in town and it was not possible to verify this report through any of the offices of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

A deal was consummated yesterday by which a fine new church will soon be in process of erection in the Borough of Brooklyn. H. P. Ridey, with J. E. Johnson, sold for the Truslow estate of Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Greenwood Baptist Church, for $30,000, the L-shaped plot at the northwest corner of Sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, having a frontage of 109.9½ feet on the street and 140 feet on the avenue. On this plot the church, which is now worshipping at Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, will soon erect a handsome, modern stone edifice for its use.

The Madison Avenue Hotel at Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, which John D. Crimmins bought last April, is again on the market. It is a large seven-story structure and was vacated by the old lessee on May 1, since which time it has not been occupied. Mr. Crimmins said yesterday that negotiations were pending with various people for its sale.

The ten-story building at Fifth Avenue between West Seventeenth and West Eighteenth Streets, for which Henry Corn filed plans on Monday, is to have a loft and not an office building. Contracts for several of the lofts have been let and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy in January.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold to J. C. Kennedy, on private terms, two four-story brownstone private dwellings, 5 and 7 East Seventy-seventh Street, each 16.8 feet front.

Patrick Byrnes has sold to John T. Dunn the frame dwelling 206 Anthony Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through Charles Griffith Moses & Brother, to Samuel McCracken, the plot at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 29.6 by 100. Mr. McCracken will immediately erect a five-story apartment house on the property.

M. L. & C. Ernst have also sold to Emil Engleman two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 49 by 99. Mr. Engleman will build a seven-story apartment house on the property.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Boehm & Coon to a firm of builders the plot at the southwest corner of Washington Place and Greene Street, recently sold through M. & L. Hess by the Pirsson estate. The purchasers will erect on the property a ten-story modern business building, a portion of which has already been leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Norman A. Lawlor, on private terms, the three-story brownstone dwelling 315 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 55 by extension by 102.2.

Frederick Zittel has sold for August Kuhn to J. Jungmann for about $30,000 a lot on the west side of Columbus Avenue, 102 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25.6 by 100. The property will be immediately improved by Mr. Jungmann.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for the estate of William Remsen the property 105 Division Street, 21 by 53.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for a client the three-story private dwelling 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Negotiations are said to have about to close for the sale of the plot 137 and 139 West Forty-fifth Street, 34 by 100, for which Stabler, Randolph & Co. are brokers.

Charles Buek has filed plans for eight four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20, 19, and 18 by 58, to be erected on the north side of East Forty-ninth Street and the south side of East Fiftieth Street, 50 feet west of Park Avenue. This is a part of the old Columbia College property, sold a few months ago. Charles Brendon of 109 West Forty-second Street, is the architect for the buildings.

E. T. Cregan of the Broadway Central Hotel has leased the Hunter House, at Hunter, N. Y., through Matt. J. Ward.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.
(Executor's Sale.)

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 70, to Leo Hubert $8,200
Union Avenue, east side, 38.4 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 36.8 by 90, vacant, to Z. S. Oppenheimer 2,650
Union Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, four lots, each 25 by 100, to J. Russell Barrett 11,300
Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of Rogers Place, triangular plot, 49.6 by 87.3 by 76 F. Strange 4,150
Westchester Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, six lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 71.8 to 113.7 feet, four withdrawn; two sold to F. A. Strange, each 2,050
Rogers Place, east side, 150 feet north of Westchester Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 90 ..... Withdrawn
Grand Concourse, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 19.9 by 78.2 and irregular, vacant ..... Withdrawn
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25.2 by 78.2, vacant ..... Withdrawn
Hoe Street, east side, 100 feet south of Jennings Street, three lots, each 25 by 100 ..... Withdrawn
One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100, to Charles Lever 9,300
Brook Avenue, east side, 33.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two lots, each 25 by 100 to Charles Lever 7,650
1,328 Franklin Avenue, east side, 245.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 61.4 by 145, three-story frame dwelling ..... Withdrawn
Webster Avenue, east side, 88.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 29 by 90, vacant, to A. Lowenstein 3,350
One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, northeast corner of Webster Avenue, 30 by 70.2 by 25 by 65, vacant, and Webster Avenue, east side, 70.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.11 by 53.6 by 25 by 52.2, vacant, to Eugene Sondheim 7,200
Anthony Avenue, east side, 178.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 25.11 by 101.6 by 29.4 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling; to George H. Boyd 1,300
Anthony Avenue, east side, 202.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 97, to George H. Boyd, each 950
Prospect Avenue, south side, 90 feet west of Boston Road, two lots, each 22 by 90, withdrawn.
Prospect Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 97.7 by 100, vacant, withdrawn.
Decatur Avenue, west side, 75.3 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 59.3, vacant, to George Hutter 475
By Strong & Ireland.
1,041 Fifth Avenue, 21.10 by 100, 4-story high-stoop dwelling, to William Seeligsberg 57,000
By William Kennelly.
600 West Broadway, 25 by 75, five-story tenement, with stores, and a four-story tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale; adjourned to July 6.
White Plains Road, northwest side, 357 feet northeast of Becker Avenue, 33.11 by 163, two-story frame building; foreclosure sale, to the First National Bank of Yonkers 4,250
By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
248 and 250 West Ninety-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isabella Lyall 37,300
258 West Ninety-ninth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Helen K. Sumner 18,650
117 West Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel Schulle 24,466
Dyckman Street, east side, 459.9 feet north of Tenth Avenue, (proposed,) 225 by 52 by 129.6 by 104.9, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Mahoney Brothers 11,250
By William M. Ryan.
257 to 275 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, each 17.10 by 100.2, ten two-story frame dwellings; voluntary sale, to James McSorley, each 1,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 23 Park Place, north side, about 70 feet east of Church Street, running through to 20 Murray Street, 28.8 by 150, five-story stone-front buildings on either street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 264 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 83 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, four-story brownstone and brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 37.3 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Morris Avenue, east side, 194.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Minerva Place, southwest side, 130.4 feet southeast of Jerome Avenue, 25 by 160.8 by 50 by 129.4, vacant; Second Avenue, William's Bridge, east side, 145 feet south of Second Street, 30 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Pell Street, Washingtonville, west side, 133 feet south of Huguenot Avenue, 33.4 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 3,983 and 3,985 Third, formerly Fordham, Avenue, west side, 100.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50.1 by 119.10 by 50 by 124.9, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,009.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Edgecombe Avenue, for a two-story brick school, 50 by 60; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $27,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.6; Isaac Mayer of 59 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Fulton Avenue, for five four-story brick flats, 28 by 80.10 and 18 by 84.4; James T. Barry of 1,149 Boston Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $116,000.

No. 970 Union Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 26.4 by 40.10; Sereno Clark, owner; E. A. Will, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 87; Romeo & Vucci of 412 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Forty-ninth Street, north side, and Fiftieth Street, south side, 53 feet west of Park Avenue, for eight four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20, 19, and 18 by 58; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner.; Charles Brendon of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $172,000.

Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a one-story frame platform, 400 by 8; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; W. J. Wilgus, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 78 Sheriff Street, to a six-story brick flat, with stores, 18.3 by 62.2; Aaron Zoerdling of 196 Delancey Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 120 Broadway, to a ten-story brick, stone, and iron office building; Equitable Life Assurance Society, owner; J. B. Cashman, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 1,184 Fourth Avenue, Fourth Street to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Anna J. Rutherfurd of 14 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; S. B. Colt of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 448 Fifth Avenue to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Isaac L. Kip of the premises, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect and builder; cost, $400.

No. 451 Eighth Avenue to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Courtland Palmer of 850 Broadway, owner; William Fingland, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 939 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to a three-story frame dwelling with store; William Miller of 923 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Faik, architect; cost, $500.

No. 69 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; John Gribben of 928 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; W. McIntyre, architect; cost, $325.

No. 160 Chrystie Street to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 20, 1899.

ANTHONY AV, e s, at s w corner of Lot 118, map of Village of Mount Hope, runs n 19.3, e 100, s 19.3, w 100; also plot 25.8 ft s w of Webster Av, adjoining upper farm of Lewis Morris, runs n w 39.9x s w 35.9x e 68; Celia Lowenstein to William B. M. Zborowski ..... Exch.
BROADWAY, s e corner of 178th St, 51.7 x37.9x51.1x45.2; Maxwell S. Mannes to Herbert Dongan 100
BROADWAY, s e corner of 178th St, 51.7 x37.9x51.1x45.2; Herbert Dongan to Thomas J. McLaughlin 1
CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x82; Manuel A. Kursheedt to Louis Lesse 38,500
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Franklin Bien, referee, to Timothy Donovan $2,990
GRAND ST, s s, 295.4 e 3d Av, 17.3x75, ½ part; 291 and 293 Grand st and 92 Eldridge St and 25 Bowery, 1-9 part; Sarah W. Smith to Pauline Cohen 1
GUN HILL ROAD, s s, 99.7 ft w of Webster Av, 50.4x111.4x50x116.11; George Armstrong to William Hodgson 3,000
JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lots 49 and 50, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 50x200; Hannah M. Van Reed to Mary M. Bickford 1
LEWIS ST, 7, w s, 16.8x100; Amelia T. Dunbar to Jacob Kottek 1
LOTS 16,083 to 16,095, Section 154, Woodlawn Cemetery; The Woodlawn Cemetery to Sarah J. Wyckoff 12,000
MONROE ST, 159, n s, 23.4x100; George S. McKibbin to Elizabeth C. McKibbin 1
PLOT in 24th Ward, 116.4 ft e of Marion Av, and 249.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, runs e 20.11x n 100x w 27x s 104.4; Patrick J. Keary and others to Church of Our Lady of Mercy 10
RIVERDALE AV, at n w corner of land of Lispenard Stewart, runs s e 7.8 to e s of Riverdale Av, x s e 522.6[illegible]x n e 153.3 x s w 812.6x n w 89x n w 253x n w 206x s w 149x s w 75 ft to Riverdale Av, x s w 108x n e 383x n e 719; Henry G. Trevor and others to Peter J. McCoy 57,500
RIVINGTON ST, 345, s s, 22x75; Louis Sroka to Joseph Feuer 1
RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, 54.11x130.3x50x107.6; Walter S. Gurnee to Joseph Hamershlag and another 100
UNION AV, w s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 182.5x164.5x183x164.6; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., to George and Marianna Hey 20,000
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150.4 ft s of 171st St, 50.1x164.9x50x167.10; Michael M. Koshin and another to Simon Adler 100
WASHINGTON PL, 23, 25.2x100; Abraham Boehm and another to Ole H. Olsen 1
WATER ST, 630, and 59 Scammel St; Sarah J. Burby to Henrietta P. Siefke 1
WEBSTER AV, w s, 190.3 ft s of 173d St, 25.8x41.7x48.10; also plot 19.9 ft n e of Clay Av, at boundary line of Upper Farm of Lewis Morris, runs s e 55.2x n e 28.4x w 65.1; William E. M. Zborowski and wife to Celia Lowenstein 1
3D AV, w s, 21.2 ft s of 75th St, 51x100; John C. Runkle to Mary A. Pringle 1
8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x 100; Clarence J. Hartley to Globe Realty Company 1
9TH AV, 411, s w corner of 33d St, Thomas F. Donnelly to Thomas Thedford 11,900
10TH AV, 411, s w corner of 33d St; Annie Fitzpatrick to Louis Kendal 1
10TH AV, 411, s w corner of 33d St, 19.7x 94.9x19.7x54.1; Warren S. Burt and another to Thomas Thedford 1
11TH AV, centre line, at s s of party road between the lands of Moses Taylor and Sheppard Knapp, runs n w along the road 187, 190, 140, 135, 43, and 95 to the end of road, x n w 222 x s w across the former to 161st St, 448 to former, 160th St, x s e 414 x irregular to the centre line of 11th Av, x n e 225 to beginning, 12th Ward; the Trustees of Columbia College to Jacob D. Butler 100
2D ST, n w s, 100 ft n e of Washington Av, 50x100; Julia A. Collins to Mary L. Kessler 1,000
13TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Adolph Vietor and others 2,000
16TH ST, 13 East, 25x92; Moses Rosenzweig to James D. Putnam 1
17TH ST, 227 to 239 W est, 120x40x120.5x 42.5; Alexander Denham to Mary E. D. Talcott, 9-48 part 1
17TH ST, 227 to 239 West, 120x40x120.5x 42.5; John A. Denham to Mary E. D. Talcott 1
19TH ST, 306 West, 22x70; Jeremiah Mulford, Jr., and another, executors, to Charles Meyer 13,500
20TH ST, 42 West, 25x92; Gertrude Leslie to William C. Strange 100
22D ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Edward C. Johnson and others to Julia F. Grandin and another 1
24TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 35.7x99.7x22.8x 98.9; Catherine Dellamore to Eliza E. Cromwell 1
24TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Frederick Pfaff to Robert A. Stewart 1
24TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Robert A. Stewart to Frederick Pfaff 1
31ST ST, s s, 64 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.6x59.3; Edwin G Bruns to Lizzie F. Scannell 16,000
32D ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x 98.8; Edward C. Johnson and others, executors, to Julia F. Grandin and another 10,000
37TH ST, 508 West, 25x98.9; Edward H. Sinnott to Mary A. Sinnott 1
53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; John H. Kearns to Ida Doblin
57TH ST, 119 East, 20x100.5; George Dumois to Alexander T. Mason 37,000
68TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Rosa R. Stratton to Jacob H. Rothschild, trustee 30,000
77TH ST, n and t East, 33.4x102.2; Henry L. Slade to William A. Clark 90,000
80TH ST, 58 East, 18x102.2; Rose D. Putzel to Hortense Steckler 1
87TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 0.6x100.8; William W. Hall to Augusta Secor 500
90TH ST, n s, 308 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; George A. Fisher to Nathan M. Markwell 100
92D ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 125x100.8; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Edward and Henry Hirsh and another 100
94TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 10x—x—x 98; 94th St, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 39.6x 100.8, with gore on n w side; Simon Adler to Michael M. Keshin and another 100
99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; David L. Eisner and another to Ellen T. Martin ..... Exchange
102D ST, s s, 180 ft e of West End Av, 20x98.7x20x97.7; Peter Wagner to Louise V. Weber 100
101ST ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 200x100.11; the People's Trust Company, executors, &c., to Samuel Green 42,000
102D ST, s s, 120 ft e of West End Av, 20x irregular; Peter Wagner to Louise V. Weber 100
106TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Chester A. Arthur and another to Louis Lesse 1
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; William H. Bellinger to Frank H. Keeler 1
114TH ST, 103 West, 31.6x100.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Gibson Putzel 1
117TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; 117th St, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Kaufman Mandell to Charles M. Rosenthal 8,000
125TH ST, 520 West, 27x100.11; Arthur Gorsch to Emanuel Menline 32,500
132D ST, s s, 301.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x 99.11; James D. Putnam to William Rosenzweig 36,750
135TH ST, 876 East, 24.7x100; Gottlob Hauser to Ella D. Hauser 1
148TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Melissa A. Pell to James Thomson 1
161ST ST, 881 East, 25x89; Katharina Ferber to Jacob M. and William Ferber 17,000
180TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Mapes Av, 75x 183; Carolyn B. Cohnfeld and others to Charles Bjorkegren 2,850

Recorded Leases.

ALTHAUS, Nicolaus, to Tobias Schreiber; 27 Avenue D, 3 years $420
BECKER, Margaretha, to Frederick F. Haggerty; 59 Manhattan St, 7 years 8,000
CONSTABLE, William, to John Dausch; 1½ Jackson St, 2 years 300
HAMMERSCHLAG, Mark, to Max Ryshpan; 136 Ridge St, 4 11-12 years 2,000
KINDERGEN, Ann, to Herman Meyer; 2,336 2d Av, 5 3-12 years 1,200, 1,380
HUPFELD, Henry L., to Arthur E. B. Marks; 338 East 143d St, 3 years 300
LEHNER, Joseph, to Joseph Hagen; 400 1st Av, 5 years 360
SATENSTEIN, Betsy, to Jacob L. Kalman; 213 Delancey St, 3 years 1,200
WETZLER, David, to Simon M. Stern fels; 2,263 1st Av, 5 years 600, 660
ZEHNDER, John J., to Peter Heinstadt; 740 10th Av, 5 years 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

ASH, Mark, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 103d St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years 25,000
BAUDOUINE, John F. and Charles A., executors, &c., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 310 Broadway, 3 years 40,000
BERLINER, Hyman, to New Jersey Agency Company; Delancey St, s s, 50 ft w of Sheriff St, 3 years, 3 instalments 21,000
BOEHLK, Frederic W., to Norman Whitehouse and another, trustees; 119th St, s s, 64.5 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 21,000
BJORKEGREN, Charles and Meta J., to Lillian E. Moffett; 180th St, s s, old line, 27 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years 3,500
BJORKEGREN, Charles and Meta J., to Lillian E. Moffett; 180th St, s s, old line, 75 ft e of Mapes Av, old line, 1 year 2,750
BOLLENBACH, Jacob, to Peter Doelger; 3,919 3d Av, 3 years, 3 instalments 1,650
BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Trustees of Columbia College; parcel in 12th Ward at centre line of 11th Av and s s of party road between lands of Moses Taylor and Sheppard Knapp, &c., (see deed,) 5 years. 250,000
CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Marion Av, e s, 99.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year 15,000
CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY to Patrick J. and Charles Keary; Marion Av, e s, 99.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year 9,000
DANZIGER, Adolph, to Louis Lese; 119th St, s s, 205 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 12,250
DONGAN, Herbert, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s e corner of 20th St, 3 years 32,500
FEUER, Joseph, to Louis Sroka; Rivington St, s s, 68 ft e of Mangin St, instalments 3,000
FRANK, Emil and Louisa, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 7th Av, e s, 59.3 ft n of 40th St, 3 years. 2,000
FURCHTENICHT, Martin A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, w s, 24.3 ft s of 83d, 5 years 14,000
GAREISS, Augustus, Jr. to Adam Vogel; 635 East 140th St, 3 years 1,000
GERKEN, John, to Martha L. Rutherfurd; Central Park West, n w corner of 96th St, 5 years 25,000
GLEASON, Joseph J., to Catharine A. Mower; Poplar St, n s, 176.6 ft e of Forest St, 3 years 2,000
GLEASON, Joseph J., to Frank H. Cozens; Lincoln St, w s, 275 ft n of road from West Farms to Westchester, 3 years 1,500
GLEASON, Joseph J., to Louise R. Edey; Lincoln St, w s, 291.8 ft n of West Farms to Westchester Road, 3 years 1,500
GLEASON, Joseph J., to Louise R. Edey; Lincoln St, w s, 308.4 ft n of West Farms to Westchester Road, 3 years 1,500
GREEN, Samuel, to the People's Trust Company, executors, &c.; 101st St, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 19,000
GREEN, Samuel, to the People's Trust Company, executors, &c.; 101st St, s s, 105.7 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 19,000
HAUSER, Elsa, to Gottlob Hauser; 876 East 135th St, 2 years 2,500
HENKE, William N. and Amelia, to Teodore B. Osborne, trustee, &c.; 41 West 90th St, 5 years 8,000
HERTER, Peter J., to the City Mortgage Company; 208 and 210 East 106th St, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each 21,500
HERTER, Peter J., to the City Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, s e corner of 85th St, 5 years 20,500
HERTER, Peter J., to the City Mortgage Company; 225 East 105th St, 1 year 19,500
HEY, George and Marianna, to Rosa Palm; Union Av, w s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 5 years 10,000
HORKHEIMER, Daniel F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,062 8th Av, leasehold, demand 2,000
JESSURUN, Louis E., to John W. Cornish; 135th St, s s, 750 ft w of Home Av, ½ part, 1 year 1,830
KALMAN, Jacob L., to Ernest Ochs; 213 Delancey St, leasehold, demand 1,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 85d St, n s, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 8,000
KOTTEK, Jacob, to Angel J. Simpson; 7 Lewis St, 1 year 6,500
LESE, Louis, to Elizabeth E. Moller; 170 Chrystie St, 5 years 13,000
LESE, Louis, to Samuel Powel; 168 Chrystie St, 5 years 17,000
LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 168 and 170 Chrystie St, 1 year 4,000
LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 10,000
MASON, Alexander T., to Louisa W. Taylor; 119 East 18th St, 5 years 27,000
McCLURE, John and Mary, to Frank H. Cozzens; 259 West 52d St, 3 years 12,000
McCOY, Peter J., to Henry G. Trevor and another; Riverdale Av, parcel of 13.200-1000 acres, 5 years 47,500
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Gibson Putzel; Broadway, s e corner of 78th St, 1 year 6,500
MEEHAN, James F., to Milton E. Oppenheimer; Westchester Av at n s of 156th St, 87 ft to Tinton Av, x110.7x irregular, 1 year 71,000
MEYER, Theodore, to Michael Hertle; 508 East 5th St, leasehold, 4 instalments 2,000
MEYER, Charles, to Newburg Savings Bank; 306 West 19th St, 5 years 7,000
MOEBUS, Sophia, individually and as executrix, to Addie A. La Coste; Courtlandt Av, e s, 25 ft n of 154th St, ½ year 300
MORGENSTERN, Hannah, to Mary E. Noble Hand; 430 East Houston St, 5 years 7,000
MULLAY, Meredith J., to Andrew Mayer; Wales Av, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years 2,297
OCHSE, Maria, executrix, &c., to the German Savings Bank; 10th St, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 10,000
OLSEN, Ole H., to Abraham Boehm and another; 23 Washington Place, 1 year 27,500
OLSEN, Ole H., to Abraham Boehm and another; 23 Washington Place, 1 year 60,000
PRINCL, Therese H., to Gisela Boekelman, 163th St, s s, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 8,000
PUTNEY, Rebecca E., to the Broadway Savings Institution; 22d St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 10,000
ROSENBERG, Louis, to Peter Wagner; 102d St, n s, 120 ft e of West End Av, 1-3 year 2,100
WHELAN, Michael J., to Lewis D. Howes; Wales Av, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, due as per bond 1,900
WITTSCHEN, Julia S. and Emma R. Wolters to Robert P. Lee, trustee, &c.; 142d St, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BISHOP, Caroline C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $5,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Otto L. Stix 20,510
CAMPBELL, Margaret, and another, administrators, &c., to Orleana R. E. Pell. 18,000
CORSA, James I., to Moses G. Wright ... 2,400
DE NOTTBECK, Cecilia L., to May Ten Eyck 30,000
FOSTER, William H., and another, executors, &c., to Milton H. Robertson, ½ part 1,189
FLETCHER, Andrew, and others, executors, &c., to Ella J. Colwell, two assignments ..... Nom.
GALEWSKI, Helene, to Henri Strasbourger 1,245
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Michaelis H. Ziegel 5,000
HOWES, Lewis D., to George D. Brown.... Nom.
JARVIS, Nathaniel, Jr., to Julia L. Loos. Nom.
LYNCH, Franklin, to Francis B. Chedsey. 2,067
PFARR, Anna M., to Daniel S. Decker... Nom.
PELL, Orleana R. E., to Margaret Campbell 12,000
POWELL, Sarah H., to the Women's Prison Association and Home 4,000
POWER, Maria M., and another to Emma F. McNall 12,000
RICHARDS, Guy, executor, &c., to William E. Verplanck, trustee, &c. 6,000
RUPP, Marie, to Jakob and Rosa Martin.. 400
SLOWEY, Emma C., to Maria M. Power and another 4,000
STARR, Walter D., to Corn Exchange Bank ..... Nom.
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to S. B. Patterson, trustee, &c. 3,300
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Elizabeth Rosenbaum, guardian, &c. 13,000
WOLFF, Tillie, to Nettie M. Roe 10,000
WALLACH, Hannah, to Israel Josefsohn. 1,015

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, 100 to 108; George Raub against Charles Schneider, owner; William Scheibel, contractor $90
BEAUDET AV, 100 to 108; George Raub against Charles Schneider, owner and contractor 29
BROOK Av, e s, 236 ft s of 168th St, 75x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Dennis Farrell, owner; William Algie, owner and contractor. 203
CLINTON AV, n w corner of 169th St, 131.6x88.10x137.1x88.10; Kasimir Lolnk against Margarethe Strese, owner; Herman Strese, contractor 1,500
ELTON AV, n w corner of 160th St, 49x 100; Ignac Vrasda against James A. Simpson, owner; Bird contractor and Scullard & Walker Realty Company, owners 307
SOUTH ST, 386 and 387, n w corner of Jackson St; John C. Orr & Co. against Solomon Levin, owner; Ely Greenblatt, contractor 1,254
THOMPSON ST, 97, E. Pozzo & Son against William H. White, owner; Dionisi Catarsi and Romualdo Pieri, contractors 895
27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; Sebastiano Grossi and another against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor.... 460
27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; Pietro De Respires against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor 373
63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100; the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company against Walter S. Evans, owner and contractor 960
120TH ST, 213 West; Frank J. Brueser & Co. against Robert Winter, owner and contractor 18
120TH ST, 213 West; George Kitt against Robert Winter, owner and contractor.. 8
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
WASHINGTON PLACE, 23; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon with Ole H. Olsen, 9 payments 60,000

Lis Pendens.

BARKER AV, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x 125; John C. Wintjen against George W. Kingston and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. V. Morgan.
EASTCHESTER ROAD, s s, 25.2 ft w of Blondell Av, 25.2x100.7x25x103.7; Edward Secor against Payson S. Lane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.
FOX ST, e s, 404.6 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; Charles H. Becker against Agnes Noble and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Dyett.
HAMILTON ST, 12; Sarah Oltarsh against Rebecca Meryash and others, (action to enforce lien, &c.;) attorney, N. H. W. Schutt.
JANE ST, 22; Anna Lange against Henry Blanken, individually and as executor, &c., (dower, &c.;) attorney, E. L. Roake.
LOTS 15, 16, 17, and 18, map of the Village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot; Edward G. H. Burton against Frank J. Patterson, (to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, O. E. Davis.
MARKET ST, 63; Department of Buildings against Morris J. Gardner and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x175; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Emil Goldner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.
10TH AV, 360; James A. Webb, Treasurer, against Alexander Klinkowstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, T. & V. Goodwin.
40TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Charles H. Stein against R. Anna Cary, individually and as executrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.
81ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; John C. Boyle, trustee, &c., against Stephan Schramel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.
63D ST, n s, 239.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x 100.5; the American Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States against Anthony A. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stiger.
119TH ST, n s, 221.5 ft w of 5th Av, 21.10x irregular; Henry Siebert, Jr., against Charles Brownold and others, (action to determine ownership, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Knox.
133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.4; Mollie Lowenthal against George Behnken and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Bitti

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, 1899.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that Coupons No. 4, due July 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1899. Coupons Nos. 2 and 3 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Bonds of the above-named company maturing July 1, 1899, secured upon lands known as the Valley Furnace estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000

First Mortgage Collateral Trust 4½ Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds,
OF THE

Washington Traction & Electric Co.

DATED JUNE 1, 1899. DUE JUNE 1, 1949.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS without deduction for any tax imposed by the United States or any State or Municipal Authority, which the Traction Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under and by reason of any present or future law.

Interest Payable June 1 and December 1 at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the City of New York. Bonds may be redeemed at option of Company at 107½ and accrued interest, upon five months' notice.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee.

THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY controls, by the ownership of over 90% of their respective capitalstocks, the following Street Railroads and Electric Light Companies in the City of Washington, D. C.:

STREET RAILROADS:

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CO.,
COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, WOODSIDE AND FOREST GLEN RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND ROCKVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES:

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY,
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY.

These are the only Electric Light Companies now operating or authorized to operate in the City of Washington, D. C.

The Railroad Companies have 116.38 miles of track, all of which is under electric traction, or in process of conversion.

The Electric Light Companies have seventy-two miles of subways, with about four hundred miles of duct, besides many miles of overhead wires.

BONDS.

Authorized Issue, $20,000,000.00.

Reserved to retire outstanding bonds of constituent companies	**$6,558,000 00**
Held for future uses of Company	**1,442,000 00**
Now Issued	**12,000,000 00**
Total	**$20,000,000 00**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A STATEMENT MADE TO THE BANKERS BY MESSRS. F. C. STEVENS, O. T. CROSBY, AND C. A. LIEB (COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD IF DESIRED).

"THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE TREASURIES OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES, A PORTION OF WHICH IS BEING USED IN SUBSTITUTING ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR CABLE AND HORSE POWER AND IN BUILDING EXTENSIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE CASH NOW TO BE PROVIDED FOR SIMILAR PURPOSES, AND FOR THE ACQUISITION OF OUTSTANDING SHARES AND AS SECURITY FOR THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ON BONDS IS APPROXIMATELY $8,275,000.00.

The work of reconstruction and the building of extensions will be virtually completed about September 1st, 1899. With the advantages to be derived from the amalgamation of the properties, the utilization of underground electric power, the railway extensions, and the general extension of the electric-light lines recently authorized by Congress, we estimate for the year beginning July 1st, 1899:

GROSS EARNINGS:

From Railway properties	**$1,750,000 00**
From Lighting properties	**550,000 00**
Total	**$2,300,000 00**
Operating expenses	**1,150,000 00**
Net income	**$1,150,000 00**
Total fixed charges	**887,480 00**
Surplus	**$262,520 00**

In our opinion this estimate will be exceeded by the actual results.

In fact, the figures arrived at by Messrs. H. H. Vreeland and F. S. Pearson of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company of New York, men justly considered pre-eminent as street railroad experts, are, as appear in their appended reports, in excess of our estimates.

Dr. Louis Duncan of Baltimore, Electrical Engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad System of New York, concurs in these figures.

The Report of Messrs. Vreeland & Pearson, above referred to, is as follows:

CABLE BUILDING, 621 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 31, 1899.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Esq.,
President United States Mortgage and Trust Co.,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

By your request we have examined the Washington Street Railway and Electric Lighting Properties, the control of which is about to be transferred to the Washington Traction and Electric Company, and also have studied the reports and estimates of Mr. Oscar T. Crosby and Dr. Louis Duncan

From our examination, it is apparent that the conditions in Washington are particularly favorable for such a plan as thereby a large increase in gross revenue should be obtained and a material reduction in operating expenses effected.

The street railway properties have been subject to the disadvantages of independent operation, and on this account the suburban lines have been unable to reach the shopping districts and other important points in the heart of the City.

This condition of affairs has, without question, retarded the development and growth of the suburbs, and when under the proposed plan through cars are run to this section of the City, from the suburbs, the traffic in this outside territory should be materially increased.

The opening of the new routes and lines of travel now made feasible should greatly benefit the public and add largely to the revenue of the City itself.

A substantial portion of the mileage of the roads is still operated by animal traction, and when these lines are equipped with electricity a large increase in revenue should be obtained.

In view of the present revenue of the various street railway lines and the increase due to electric equipment as shown by the experience in other cities, as well as the increase to be expected from a consolidated management, we are convinced that the gross revenue of these properties will equal $1,850,000.00 per year.

The cost of operation on many of the lines is much above the average, and would appear to be excessive under the conditions existing in the City of Washington, where the climate is much more favorable to electric traction than in New York and other Northern cities. This large cost of operating has been due undoubtedly to the necessity of maintaining so many different organizations. Under the proposed plan with the properties under the direction of capable men, the cost of operation should not exceed fifty per cent. of the gross income, and this percentage should be greatly reduced until about forty per cent. covers the actual cost of operation.

The City of Washington offers an attractive field for the electric-lighting business. But for the undue competition between the two companies, and the legal restrictions as to extensions now removed by Congress, their respective gross and net revenue would have been considerably increased. As an illustration it may be mentioned that the revenue of the Gas Company from public lighting has been about $190,000, as against $65,000 for both of the Electric Lighting Companies.

In a city like Washington, especially where electric lighting is far preferable, this result is wholly disproportionate, and under normal conditions should be practically reversed. Moreover, in a city the size of Washington, the present gross revenue of the two companies is extremely small, and under proper management should be largely increased.

With the contracts which the companies now have in hand, and allowing about twelve per cent. normal increase, the gross revenue for the first year should be about $550,000.00.

By close attention to development of new business on the part of the management, this gross revenue should be increased within three years to nearly if not quite $1,000,000. The cost of operating the electric lighting plant should not exceed the percentage required for the operation of the railroads.

We should estimate the combined revenue for the lighting and railway companies at about $2,400,000.00, and within three years there should be combined revenue of at least $3,000,000.00.

As regards the extensions which it is proposed to build, and the reconstruction of the present lines with the electric conduit system, we are informed that the company has on hand, or is about to provide, about $3,500,000.00, which amount we consider ample for the purpose intended.

We remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. H. VREELAND (Prest. Metropolitan St. R'way Co. of New York.)
F. S. PEARSON (Chief Engineer Metropolitan St. Railway Co. of New York.)

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS AND COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

HAVING SOLD $4,250,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS WE OFFER THE REMAINING $7,750,000 AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CHECK FOR 5 PER CENT. OF THE PAR OF THE BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR; BALANCE PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT AT WHICH TIME INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE TRUST COMPANY WILL BE DELIVERED FOR THE BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSE AT OR BEFORE 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REDUCE OR REJECT ANY SUBSCRIPTION.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
59 Wall Street, New York.
Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
50 State Street, Boston.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
120 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, $8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

OFFICERS:
HARRY KEENE, President.
FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. C. BENEDICT	29 Broad Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN	President New Amsterdam and Brooklyn Union Gas Cos.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO, NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England**, who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription **AT PAR**, with a bonus of **One Share of Common Stock** for every **Two Shares of Preferred Stock** allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICERS:
President, STEWART BROWNE.
Vice Presidents, JOSEPH T. LOW, W. H. CHESEBROUGH.
Secretaries, JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH.
Asst. Sec'y, M. F. WALSH.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE CROCKER	Vice President, Southern Pacific Co., New York.
ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH	President, Chesebrough Mfg. Co., New York.
H. B. HOLLINS	H. B. Hollins & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES R. FLINT	Flint, Eddy & Co., S. American Merchants, N. Y.
STEWART BROWNE	President.
EDWARD E. McCALL	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President, Standard Oil Company.
A. S. HEIDELBACH	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
E. F. C. YOUNG	President, First National Bank, Jersey City.
JOSEPH T. LOW	Director, Equitable Life Assurance Society.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
BENJAMIN F. TRACY	Ex-Secretary of the Navy, New York.
JOHN K. COWEN	President, Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Baltimore, Md.
J. G. JENKINS	President, First National Bank of Brooklyn.
SIDNEY F. TYLER	President, Fourth Street National Bank, Phila.
C. B. DAVISON	Bayne & Davison, New York.
JOHN D. WING	Wing & Evans, Merchants, New York.
TURNER A. BEALL	President, Produce Exchange Trust Co., N. Y.
THEO. H. PRICE	Price, McCormick & Co., Bankers, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE	Vice-President, Union Switch & Signal Co., N. Y.
ALFRED M. HOYT	Capitalist, New York.
PERCIVAL KNAUTH	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bankers, New York.
EDWARD W. SCOTT	President, Provident Savings Life, New York.
MAXWELL WOODHULL	Washington, D. C.
JOHN McANERNEY	President, Seventh National Bank, New York.
ANDREW HAMILTON	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Company.
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS	John L. Williams & Sons, Bankers, Richmond.
R. L. EDWARDS	President, Bank of the State of New York.
F. R. COUDERT, JR.	Attorney at Law, New York.
W. HOWARD GILDER	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
J. W. MIDDENDORF	Middendorf, Oliver & Co., Bankers, Baltimore.
JOHN HONE	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
E. C. POTTER	Real Estate, New York.
ERNST THALMANN	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. R. PICK	A. R. Pick & Co., Bankers, New York.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	Vice-President.
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS	President, Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
GEORGE W. ELKINS	United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia.
E. A. DE LIMA	D. A. de Lima & Co., S. American Merchants, N.Y.
W. H. LLEWELLYN	New York.
BERNARD BARUCH	A. A. Housman & Co., Bankers, New York.
LEONARD LEWISOHN	Lewisohn Brothers, New York.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF $3,232,000

First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 30 Year Gold Bonds
(DUE MAY 1ST, 1929),
AND
14,000 Shares 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF
The United Electric Light and Power Company,
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and all the stock of the Northern Electric Company, thus being a practical consolidation of ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The capitalization of the United Electric Light and Power Company is as follows:

First consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds	**$4,500,000**
5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock	**1,000,000**
Common stock	**2,000,000**

Statements prepared for us from the books of the constituent companies, operated separately and in active competition, show for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1898, combined gross earnings of over $602,000, and for several years past a net income considerably in excess of the present fixed charges of The United Electric Light and Power Company. The reports of experts indicate a great reduction in operating expenses as a direct result of the consolidation of the several companies, thereby largely increasing the net earnings apart from any estimated increase in gross receipts.

The FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of The United Electric Light and Power Company are coupon, of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, and are a lien upon all the properties, rights, franchises, etc., now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by that Company, subject only to $268,000 underlying bonds outstanding. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom by any present or future law of the United States, or of the State of Maryland for State purposes.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first of November and first of May at the banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage.

Of the total amount of first consolidated bonds authorized under the mortgage $268,000 are to be reserved to provide, at or before maturity, for an equal amount of underlying bonds, being the total amount of such bonds outstanding, $1,000,000 bonds are to be held in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand, leaving $3,232,000 bonds to be issued at once.

The PREFERRED STOCK, of the par value of $50 per share, is limited to 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares are to be reserved in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand.

This stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the net earnings of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, November first and May first in each and every year.

Application will be made to have the bonds and preferred stock "listed" on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

After careful investigation we have purchased the above $3,232,000 bonds and the 14,000 shares of preferred stock, and now offer the bonds for sale at par and accrued interest and the preferred stock at forty dollars ($40) per share and accrued dividend, at which price this stock would yield a net income of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. Each to be paid for on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1899, at which time negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds and preferred stock, if the engraved bonds and certificates of stock are not then ready for delivery.

Copies of the Agreement for Consolidation, mortgage, counsel's opinion, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock will be received until 12 o'clock Friday, the 23d day of June, 1899, but the right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible after the closing of subscriptions.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

June 19th, 1899.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Stockholders of Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co., Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.:

A MAJORITY of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, 1899, for the Union and Readjustment of the Capitalization of said Companies, **SAID PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE** by the undersigned Committee. The Committee have, in response to NUMEROUS REQUESTS, EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 10, 1899, the time within which stock may be deposited under the terms of their circular of May 20. After July 10, deposits will be received only upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Dated June 21, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary,
40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
40 Wall St., New York,
Counsel to the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

1 share New York Law Institute.
$25,800 Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (Ctfs. of Dep.) Deb. Bds., J. B. Watkins Land Mtge. Co.
20 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bonds.
45 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
97 shs. Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
32 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
2 shs N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.
35 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
3 shs. American Surety Co.
$5,000 Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Lake Erie and Western R. R. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Bonds, Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$500 Atch. and Nebraska R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
9 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Albany and Susq. R. R. Consol. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$9,000 Chi., Ind. and Louisville R. R. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1947.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd. 1st Asst. pd.
80 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin com. 1st Asst. pd.
$20,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$30,000 Staten Island R. R. Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds., 1943. Guar.
$20,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Meno. Extn.) 7 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$10,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Mil. and Mad.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$34,000 Chic., Burlington and Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$25,000 Albany and Susq. R. R. 1st Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$14,000 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$25,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Iowa Div.) 4½ p. c. Bds., 1902
$10,000 Silver Spring, Ocala and Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. L. G. Sks. Fd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1918.
8 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Co.
$5,000 Rochester Passenger Ry. Consol. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Boston and N. Y. Air Line R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$8,000 Mil., Lake Shore and West. R. R. (Mich. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
20 shs. Western National Bank.
$5,000 Indapls. and Vincennes R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chic. Ry. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Indorsed Bds., 1912.
$3,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
40 shs. National Surety Co.
$5,000 Detroit and Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$215,000 Shore Line Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1910, Nov., 1895, Coups.
12 shs. American Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. C. S. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AVE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 13, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ %) from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record June 20, 1899. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 3d, 1899.

ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company,

32 Nassau St., New York.

Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M.

S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,

Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899, and also a quarterly dividend of 1¼ PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 21st and remain closed until July 3d, 1899. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,

May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Royal Baking Powder Company.

New York, June 14, 1899.

A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.

Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,

NEW YORK, June 20th, 1899.

68th Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Wall Paper Company,

416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on July 1st, 1899.

Checks will be mailed from this office.

Transfer Books will be closed on June 27th, 1899, and reopen on July 3d, 1899.

GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Office of the
Empire Steel & Iron Company,

71 Broadway, New York, N. Y., June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of Empire Steel & Iron Co. has this day declared a dividend from its net earnings, at the rate of 7% per annum, to the holders of its preferred stock, of record June 26th, payable July 1st. The transfer books will will close at 3 P. M. June 26th and open July 2d. Dividend checks will be mailed.

GLEN WRIGHT Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.

DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company, will close at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 24, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will open July 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1899.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,

146 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1899.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on June 23. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., July 1.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Central National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 20, 1899.

SIXTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 M. June 24, 1899, to the morning of July 1, 1899.

C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

United Traction & Electric Company.

Jersey City, N. J., June 19, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 3d proximo, inclusive.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,

New York, June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,

June 20th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,

New York, June 20th, 1899.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

New York, June 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 and 130 BOWERY.
New York, June 20, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 17, 1899.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1899, will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 92D DIVIDEND.
New York, June 13th, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 10TH, 1899.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, June 21, 1899.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Seligman & Meyer, for the transaction of a general brokerage and commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Coffee, and Grain, at 108-109 Exchange Court.

ALBERT J. SELIGMAN,
HARRY H. MEYER,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 2½% per cent.

10 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, $100 each, 87 per cent.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $125.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $70.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,386,767.01
Overdrafts		2,149.99
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		112,769.26
Real estate		4,600.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		733,903.94
Specie		678,711.06
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		275,976.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$292,058.21	
Other items carried as cash	10,695.40	
		302,753.61
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$5,522,330.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	91,083.32
Due depositors	3,626,224.25
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	550,155.26
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	4,868.04
	$5,522,330.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 7 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 20th day of June, 1899, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,142,555.80
Overdrafts		1,887.58
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$31,139.23	
Due from approved reserve agents	463,415.22	
		494,554.45
Other real estate	$35,317.00	
		35,317.00
Stocks and bonds		23,972.50
Specie		41,928.24
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		83,206.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$60,891.82	
Other items carried as cash	11,351.33	
		72,243.15
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$10,973.56	
		10,973.56
		$1,906,608.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	80,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	37,843.13
Due depositors	1,490,794.33
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	48,000.82
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
	$1,906,638.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,282 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 20th day of June, 1899, before me.

GEO. F. EWALD,
Notary Public No. 43, N. Y. Co.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The weekly crop bulletin of the Weather Bureau, issued to-day, says:

"When heavy rains have delayed cultivation and caused damage to crops in portions of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and drought continues over portions of New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions, the week, as a whole, has been very favorable to agricultural interests. On the Pacific Coast the week has been the best of the season, affording ample warmth and sunshine in Oregon and Washington—conditions much needed in those States. The telegraphic summary of climate and crop conditions in Cuba, received from Havana on the 19th, indicates a general drought, although local rains occurred over limited areas. The Cuban planters have put out some cane, but are waiting for general rains, which are much needed, especially in Santa Clara Province. The Cuban reports generally indicate that the atmosphere has lacked sufficient moisture to admit handling cured tobacco.

"Corn has made good progress in all districts, although in portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys excessive moisture has retarded cultivation. A part of the crop has received its final cultivation as far north as Missouri and Southern Illinois. In North Dakota, corn is still backward, as a result of the low temperature.

The harvesting of Winter wheat has continued under generally favorable conditions, being in progress as far north as Central Illinois, although interrupted by rains in portions of the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys. While the yields are light, they are better than were expected in some sections, and the quality is generally excellent. Damage from rust is reported from Michigan and Pennsylvania, and from drought in New York, while grain in the shock has sustained injury in portions of Texas. The weather conditions on the Pacific Coast have been very favorable, the high temperature in the valleys of California being especially beneficial in maturing the crop.

The reports indicate a general improvement in the condition of Spring wheat, except in the lowlands of Minnesota, where excessive rains have caused injury; a part of the crop in both Minnesota and Iowa is also threatened with injury from lodging.

The oat harvest is practically completed in the Southern States. In the central valleys the condition of the crop is generally improved. Too rank growth and lodging are reported from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and some damage from drought in New York.

Reports from nearly all sections of the cotton belt indicate a general improvement in the condition of cotton, the least favorable coming from Eastern Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, where the crop is grassy, and Georgia, where caterpillars are causing injury. In the central portion of the cotton belt, where the stands have been unsatisfactory, seed long since planted has germinated and is coming up to improved stands.

Worms in the Carolinas and grasshoppers in Kentucky and Tennessee are causing injury to the tobacco crop, and the acreage in the last-named State has been reduced.

The outlook is promising in other tobacco States. Some has been cut in Florida.

Haying has continued, with light yields, in the middle Atlantic States and portions of Michigan and Central Illinois. In New England, owing to continued drought, the hay crop is almost a failure, but in the States of the central valleys the crop is generally satisfactory. In the northern Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States the general outlook for hay is reported as excellent, the harvest of an abundant crop being in progress in Oregon and almost completed in California. The ranges in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona are in very poor condition.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,389,466
Gold reserve	235,414,919
Net silver	5,443,636
United States notes in the Treasury	15,250,118
Treasury notes of 1890	872,194
Total receipts this day	1,459,804
Total receipts this month	28,488,079
Total receipts this year	497,577,909
Total expenditures this day	1,025,000
Total expenditures this month	25,163,000
Total expenditures this year	598,872,972
Deposits in National banks	78,985,573
Silver bullion	950,281
National bank notes received for redemption	268,940
Government receipts—	
Customs	836,546
Internal revenue	454,937
Miscellaneous	168,326

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 20	375,929
To date this year	96,887,279
Corresponding date last year	50,476,931

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 20	$1,835,900
To date this year	$52,187,910
Corresponding date last year	$375,707,220

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F.	½	Hocking Val. pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Int. Paper	¾
Am. Spirits pf.	1	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	1¼	Keokuk & Des M.	½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Manhattan Con.	¾
B'klyn Rap. Trans.	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	2
Canada South.	¾	Mex. Central	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Mo. Pacific	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	N. J. Central	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¼	St. L. S. W.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Iles Mo.	1½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Federal Steel pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Great North. pf.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	½
		Nor. Pacific pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	4	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
Consol. Ice	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Cont. Tobacco	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Del., L. & W.	2½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st C. Div.	1½
Rio Grande Western 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chicago & Erie 1st 1 | K., C., P. & G. 1st 2½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

While Stock Exchange business continues to drag there develop varied suggestions of better market times ahead. Evidence shows of progress in important pending financial transactions of consequence. And practically every underlying condition is favorable to exceptional activity and improvement as soon as a new start be given headway.

***

In yesterday's market the steel and wire stocks were still more conspicuous than most other shares on the list. They declined again. Federal Steel was sold—not so much by actual owners as by professionals going short—on account of the injunction suit to restrain immediate payment of dividends on the company's common stock. American Steel and Wire was sold on the persistence of suspicion that unfair dealings are to rule in the company's affairs—that dividends officially promised are not to be forthcoming.

Friends of the Federal Steel Company express indignation over the appeal to the courts for a review of the company's dividend policy. Their objections, however, seem more partisan than just; and for the sake of the credit of industrial properties now quoted in Wall Street it is really fortunate that such a corporation as the Federal Steel Company has been selected in the making of a test such as is involved in the suit now announced. Nowhere is there doubt of the honesty of Federal Steel management. Nowhere is there question of its managers' belief that they come well within their charter rights in making the dividend they have declared. Nowhere appears the slightest lack of faith in the company's earning power or the honorable purposes of its Directors. Thus, if the courts should direct a financial exhibit by the company, and if such exhibit be fully made, there could be only wholesome effects. Had some corporation of different character been chosen and were discouraging disclosures to be made, very different results would be threatened. Under such circumstances, success upon the part of applicants for proper and timely knowledge of a corporation's financial status is not an unmixed evil.

Investors are entitled to facts. Every fair, progressive tendency is toward more openness in corporation management; and even if sometimes stock jobbery be the immediate purpose, results not altogether bad may be an outcome—if better and clearer understandings thus may be had by stockholders of the situation of properties in which they have interests.

It is, of course, recognized as a common-sense element in any application for facts as to corporation conditions that such information can be expected only on proper occasions—only when official statements are natural. There can be no warrant for having any business under unfriendly surveillance or subject to scrutiny at times and under conditions wherein damage may be done through affording help to competitors. But anything less than a fair, square, and intelligible annual statement is indefensible. And investors in corporate securities are sure to insist more and more upon the legitimacy of their rights in this regard.

These observations are aside from what may or may not be speculative motives back of the pending action to restrain current dividends on Federal Steel common shares. Officers of that company seem disposed to meet all issues frankly and in due season—certainly at the end of the corporation's first fiscal year—an explicit exhibit, it is promised, will be made public. A pledge from such a quarter means something.

As against this satisfactory position, blind pool policies permit of the continual hiding of facts, thus involving the utmost dangers for every investment interest. Some indication of developing disposition among investors shows in the way that holders of Steel and Wire Trust shares liquidate because of disclosures suggesting carefully planned deceits upon the part of some speculative managers.

Mystery really is become a Wall Street handicap.

SOME LOCAL TRANSIT PLANS.

Quiet but exceedingly ambitious projects are being conducted by Wall Street financiers having interests in the various local transit properties. What is sought falls little short of the actual consolidation of the properties either into one ownership, or, (failing to accomplish that much,) such an arrangement as will permit of concentration in management. This new movement is not along lines hitherto rumored in Wall Street. New men are engaged in the present enterprise. Some interests committed to the project are of consequence enough to warrant the belief that at least two of the most important properties are ready for consolidation.

Even if what is proposed should not at once be brought about, one result confidently counted upon is an alliance between Metropolitan Street Railway and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It is stated that since the death of Gov. Flower, Metropolitan interests have acquired large holdings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, and that Mr. William C. Whitney and Messrs. Elkins and Widener on the one side, and Mr. Anthony N. Brady, Mr. Anson R. Flower, and Mr. D. O. Mills on the other, have come into complete agreement as to important purposes. It may not be much apart from what in this regard is believed to be contemplated, that Mr. Brady and his colleagues have been so ready to go on record as confident predictors of future exceptional prosperity for the Brooklyn system which they have built up.

However much facts may for a time be disguised, it can be counted upon as sure that something quite out of the ordinary impends in local transit affairs; and probable results will have interest for the general public as well as for Wall Street—for plans under consideration aim at better service for the people as well as for increased net earning power for the corporations.

FEDERAL STEEL INJUNCTION.

The announcement that a New Jersey court has granted to a Federal Steel preferred stockholder a temporary injunction restraining the company from paying the recently declared 1¼ per cent. dividend on the common stock was largely responsible for the general weakness of the market yesterday morning. Federal Steel itself dropped to 58½ on the news, and the whole industrial group was adversely affected.

Federal Steel insiders were surprised by the news. They did not regard the injunction as in any way serious, and were confident that the suit will be dismissed when it comes up for trial. At first the Street was much disturbed by the news, but after the early excitement and break in the stock, the matter was looked upon more reasonably and passed over as a possible stock jobbing performance. Insiders were heavy buyers on the decline.

The contention of Mr. Kern, to whom the injunction was granted, that the company has no right to pay a dividend on the common stock until a full year's dividend has been distributed on the preferred, was answered by President Gary, who said:

"The first information received by the officers of the Federal Steel Company that any one objected to the payment of dividends on the common stock, so far as I know, was contained in the publication of notice that some one in New Jersey had filed a bill for injunction. It is probable the bill was filed by some one ignorant of the facts. Inquiry of the officers of the company would have been met with a disposition to supply any proper and desired information.

"The charter of the company, which is legal notice to and binding upon all the stockholders, provides as follows: 'If, after providing for the payment of full dividends for any fiscal year on the preferred stock, there shall remain any surplus net profits of such year, any and all such surplus net profits shall be available and applicable to dividends upon the common stock when as from time to time the same shall be declared by the Board of Directors.'

"The dividends already declared in favor of the Federal Steel Company by its constituent companies, together with accumulated interest on its surplus, amount to upward of $5,776,713. From this fund the company has paid, April 1, 1899, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $798,915; and from this fund the Board of Directors on June 16, 1899, declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $798,915, and also set aside as a special fund for the payment of the two remaining quarterly dividends for the fiscal year of 1½ per cent. each on the preferred stock $1,597,830, and also declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock.

"The resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors is as follows:

"'Resolved, That from the fund created by and from the dividends declared upon the capital stock of the Minnesota Iron Company, the Illinois Steel Company, and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company, held and owned by this company, together with accumulated interest of this company, there be set aside and held the sum of $1,597,830 as a special fund for the payment of a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred capital stock of this company, amounting to $798,915, payable October, 1899, and a further dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of this company, amounting to $798,915, payable in January, 1900, and that such fund be used for the payment of such dividends, and for no other purpose.

"'Resolved, further, That from said fund, first above named, there be paid a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the preferred capital stock of this company, this day to be declared, and payable July 20, 1899.

"'Resolved, further, That from the said fund, first above named, there be paid the dividend of 1¼ per cent. this day to be declared upon the common capital stock of this company, payable June 20, 1899.'"

W. R. Kern, the plaintiff in the action, is unknown to the officers of the company, but he is shown on the transfer books to live in Philadelphia, where he gives his address as care of C. A. W. Depue, 1001 Chestnut Street. He appears as the holder of Certificate No. 7,628, for twenty-five shares of preferred stock, which were transferred to him June 9 last.

The temporary injunction orders the company to show cause on July 3 why it should not be restrained absolutely from paying dividends on the common until after the close of the current fiscal year.

STEEL AND WIRE'S DIVIDEND.

Commission house selling and continued activity on the part of bearish room traders was responsible for the early break in Steel and Wire common yesterday. The stock naturally sympathized with Federal Steel, the dividend injunction on the latter and its results affecting the whole steel group. Some little buying by houses with Western connections led to suspicions of a settlement of the dividend quarrel, but the inactivity of local interests identified with the company was an argument against this opinion. Close observers of the stock's course were inclined to look upon the covering that was in evidence several times during the day as coming from local speculators who have recently been on the short side.

There was no news regarding the dividend situation. New York insiders said that the question is still undecided and that it is likely to remain so until the meeting on Friday. Western directors are expected here to-night.

AS TO GOLD EXPORTS.

Yesterday's advance in sterling exchange led to fears of further gold shipments in the near future and bear traders on the Stock Exchange were quick to circulate rumors of heavy exports at the end of the week. Foreign houses stated that no gold will be shipped to-day, but were of the opinion that from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 will go abroad by Saturday. Wall Street received these opinions without any new apprehensions, and it seemed to be the general feeling that in view of the overflowing condition of the Treasury and the banks, the gold can be well spared. The point is made that, according to the estimates of the Director of the Mint, the output of gold in this country during the calendar year 1898 was $64,463,000, which is far beyond any figures in the country's history, being $7,000,000 in excess of the output in 1897.

LONDON'S TROUBLES.

London houses traded in about 15,000 shares in this market yesterday, and was a small buyer on balance. The foreign sales were heaviest in Atchison preferred, Ontario and Western, and St. Paul, while the buying was in Louisville and Union Pacific. Houses with London connections reported the European markets much disturbed because of political troubles. London was affected by further fears of a Transvaal war, a break in consols reflecting the general uneasiness. On the Paris Bourse the prorogation of the Cabinet crisis naturally caused weakness in securities; in Vienna prices declined because of the Emperor's illness; in Berlin values were adversely affected by the money stringency. This combination of disturbing matters had much effect in London, and was also directly responsible for the strength of sterling exchange here.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO.

Disclosure of a decidedly unsatisfactory state of affairs in Continental Tobacco yesterday brought about a sharp break in the stock to 39½, a decline of more than 4 points from Monday's closing figure. Statements as to poor earnings, dissensions among Directors that seem likely to cause three resignations, and the possibility of new and well-backed opposition were all widely discussed in the Street, but they brought forth no denials or comment from inside interests. People in a position to know the facts regarding Continental Tobacco had nothing to say when questioned.

The stock received some inside support under 41. American Tobacco was weak, selling down to 94 during the day.

METROPOLITAN'S STRENGTH.

Metropolitan Street Railway's advance yesterday was on renewed buying by Wormser brokers and on covering by traders who sold the stock short on Monday expecting a serious breach between the company and its employes. From 222, Metropolitan ran up to 228, closing at 226, with a net gain of 3 points. Rumors of an approaching "melon-cutting" were again current, but received no official confirmation. The Directors met during the day and declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. dividend, payable July 15.

GRANGER FIRMNESS.

All the stocks of the Granger group held up well during the early weakness yesterday, and were quite strong in the later general recovery. At no time were there any signs of liquidation, and in the afternoon several of the larger commission houses became heavy buyers of St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and Atchison preferred. The same houses were active in Pennsylvania and New York Central. Further reports of favorable weather conditions in the corn and Spring wheat sections were chiefly responsible for the Grangers' strength. In the last hour there was considerable buying for Western account, evidently for covering purposes.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS DEAL

It now turns out that the Philadelphia stories of a gigantic "trolley trust" have been exaggerations. The American Railways Company is not going to absorb the traction lines of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago, but is only to take over the Consolidated Traction and Philadelphia companies of Pittsburg, the latter including the United Traction Company. These concerns represent the electric lighting, natural gas, and surface railway interests of Pittsburg, and, if the proposed deal is a success the American Railways Company will be in control of all these. It is said that the Consolidated Traction people are delaying the scheme by demanding 40 for their common stock and 70 for their preferred. The understanding is that if the deals go through the American Railways Company will issue 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds in payment.

THE COLORADO STRIKES.

Discussing the effect of the Colorado strikes upon the mining industry and upon general business in the State, Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs write:

"The shut-downs have resulted from a failure of employer and employe to agree on a scale of wages adjusted to the operations of the new eight-hour law. Should the trouble extend much further, it must compel in a short time a considerable curtailment in ore production and the closing down of a proportion of the mines; but there is danger that the mills will also become involved, which would mean a practical suspension of mining operations throughout the State. The difficulties will of course be adjusted sooner or later; the damage is already considerable, but should the struggle be a prolonged one it would be incalculable. In a matter into which enter so many factors of uncertainty it is idle to make predictions; our belief, however, is that the trouble will be of short duration. The injury to every interest in the State would be so tremendous that the most powerful influences will be brought to bear upon both sides to make such mutual concessions as will enable them to come together.

"On the market there has been a tremendous slaughter of prices. Since intrinsic values have not been impaired or even imperiled, such a precipitate scramble to unload as has been witnessed during the past few days would seem to be the result of unreasoning fear. When the strike is settled—as it will be—matters will soon resume their normal condition, the strike will speedily be forgotten, and prices will in due time be restored."

Mr. Frank H. Pettingill of the same place writes:

"The operation of a most important industry must come to a standstill, and all those dependent upon that industry for the support of themselves and their families must cease their efforts in their behalf until it is determined just what the wise Solons meant in the 'eight-hour' law which has just gone into operation. It is another evidence of the unwisdom of trying to accomplish suddenly by force of law a change which could only be safely made by careful negotiation.

"The present consequences are serious, indeed; but unless a termination of the trouble is arrived at speedily, others still worse will follow. In case of its prolongation it is not too much to predict an entire cessation of the prosperity which had begun to prevail in all branches of business throughout the State.

"These results are so certain and so terrible in their action that we cannot doubt that consideration of them will lead all in interest to bend their energies to bring about an early solution of the difficulty. We fear, however, that it is too late, even now, to allay the fears of capital which, but for this agitation, would soon have been enlisted in quickening the development of our industries, particularly of Cripple Creek. However, the properties are there, the ore will still be taken out, and its greatness as a mining camp will continue to be demonstrated."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

St. Jo and Grand Island Directors to meet next week and act on question of dividend on the first preferred stock.

Shipment of 316,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer for Europe.

Decrease of $308,875 in surplus reserve as shown by statement outside banks.

Incorporation at Albany of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company, with a capital of $7,500,000, to operate an electric or other power railroad, three miles long, from Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, under the East River to West Broadway, south of Fulton Street, Manhattan.

Decrease of $255,991 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and $936,311 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Surplus of $29,070 shown by Pan Handle for May against a deficit of $73,457 in the corresponding month last year.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of Newark Consolidated Gas Company $4,600,000 consolidated 5 per cent. bonds.

Presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric Company offered to Gen. Leonard Wood.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of the Knickerbocker Trust Company's certificates of deposit for Pittsburg and Western preferred stock.

Dispatches from Austin, Texas, that it is reported there on good authority that the Attorney General of that State is making preparations to file suit against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway Company to forfeit the charter of its Texas corporation on the ground that the receivers of the company are not complying with the Texas law, which requires that they shall reside in that State.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf	$7,732
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	3,034
Ohio River	1,798
Total increase, three roads	$12,564
Increase previously reported	500,718
Total increase, thirty-four roads	$513,282

***

Decrease:

Pittsburg and Western	$9,733
Decrease previously reported	54,412
Total decrease, eight roads	$64,145
Net increase	$449,137

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 20, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16¼	625	Am. Car & Foundry	15½	16	15¼	16	.....
59½	60	545	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59¼	59½	59	59½	+ ½
37⅝	38	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
82¼	83¼	515	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	83½	82	82	— ⅜
35	40	200	American District Tel.	36	36	36	36	—4
9¼	11	100	Am. Linseed Co.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
44½	48	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1½
78	75	25	American Malt. Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
10¼	10¾	2,420	American Spirits Mfg.	10	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
33	33½	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33¼	33	33	+1
54	54¼	43,780	Am. Steel & Wire	54	54⅞	52	54	—1⅛
95	95½	575	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95½	95	95	— ¼
153	153½	25,055	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	151¼	153⅝	150⅞	153	+1¼
101	103½	144	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	101	103	.....
35⅜	36	1,020	American Tin Plate	35½	36	34⅜	36	+ ⅛
85	85¼	150	Am. Tin Plate pf.

marks at 94 13-16 and 95½, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 20.—At the opening of the Bourse today there was all-round weakness, but business afterward improved, although it relapsed again toward the close, notably in the case of Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos, owing to the projected taxation of minerals in Spain. This caused much agitation and the market closed with a considerable decline. Kafirs were freely offered at first, owing to the pessimism of the British press, recovered sharply and closed weak. After the close of the Bourse, Kafirs were steadier.

BERLIN, June 20.—Business on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Home funds were steadier, foreigners were dull, Americans were weak, Canadian Pacifics declined on realizations, and local shares made a good recovery, especially mines, in expectation of a rise in the price of coal.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—Business opened dull on the Boerse to-day, owing to the unsatisfactory situation in France and the uncertainty regarding the Transvaal. Toward the close local shares improved. Spanish 4s were particularly weak. American securities were easier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 18,000.....109
1,000.....108½
Small bonds 400.....108½
U S 4s, reg. 1907 10,000.....114
A, T & S F adj 4s 1,000.....83⅞
2,000.....83⅞
1,500.....83⅞
10,000.....83⅞
1,000.....83⅞
2,000.....83⅝
4,000.....83½
7,000.....83⅝
4,000.....83⅞
Gen 4s 24,000.....102⅜
17,000.....102½
1,000.....102⅜
11,000.....102½
Austin & N W 1st 10,000 & $500.....100
Balt & Ohio 3½s 9,000.....100
15,000.....99⅝
50,000.....99⅝
17,000.....100
20,000.....99⅝
10,000.....99⅝
1,000.....100
44,000.....99⅝
40,000.....99⅝
70,000.....100
25,000.....100⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s 11,000.....101⅜
70,000.....101¼
4,000.....101½
B'way & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 2,000.....123
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000.....118
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000.....90¼
1,000.....90¾
Bur, C R & N 1st 3,000.....107¼
Canada So 1st 5s 5,000.....111
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000.....96¼
25,000.....96
1,000.....96¼
55,000.....96¼
Cent Pac 1st, w i 100,000.....102
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000.....94½
2,000.....94¾
1,000.....94½
5,000.....94⅜
15,000.....94½
2,000.....94⅝
12,000.....94⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000.....116
Chi & Erie 1st 10,000.....115
C, M & St P, Chi & N Wn Div 5s 2,000.....124
3,000 $20F.....124
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1909 2,000.....100½
2,000.....100¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 5,000.....109¾
C, St P, M & O cons 2,000.....137½
Chi Term Tran 4s 60,000.....102⅜
1,000.....102¼
Chi & W Ind G M 1,000.....121
5,000 reduced to 4½s.....122
C, C, C & St L, Cairo Div 1st 5,000.....97
St Louis Div 4s 23,000.....101½
Col Fuel & Iron 5s 5,000.....90½
Col & South 1st 4s 11,000.....88¼
10,000.....88¼
1,000.....88¼
15,000.....88½
Den & R G 4s 4,000.....103
Detroit City Gas 5s 5,000.....100⅞
Elgin, Jol & East 5s 9,000.....108½
Erie gen 4s 16,000.....73⅛
Hocking Valley 4½s 16,000.....102½
H & T Cent G M 4s 10,000.....89¼
IH Cent, Louis Div 3½s 5,000.....104⅜
K C, P & G 1st 10,000.....62
10,000.....61
30,000.....60
10,000s10F.....60
22,000.....60
L E & W 2d 5s 9,000.....109
L S & M So 2d coup 1,000.....114¼
1,000.....114½
Long Isl G M 4s 5,000.....98
Met Elev 1st 28,000.....121½
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st 2,000.....112⅝
Unified 4s 2,000s20F.....99
3,000.....99
Man Ry con 4s 34,000.....109
10,000.....109½
Met Ry gen 5s 1,000.....122⅞
Met W S E, Chi, 4s 16,000.....98
Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000.....86½
Mich Cent cons 7s 5,000.....110½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 3,000.....93⅜
34,000.....93½
Mob & Ohio new 6s 3,000.....127⅛
Nash, C & St L con 1,000.....106¼
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Shore col 3½s 2,000.....102½
N Y Cent & H, Mich Cent col 3½s 3,000s$F.....101
7,000.....101
N Y, C & St L 4s 5,000.....107
N Y, L & W imp 4s 4,000.....108½
N Y & N E 1st 7s 4,000.....121½
N Y, O & W ref 4s 6,000.....106
N Y, S & W G M 3,000.....100
Norf & W Ry con 4s 20,000.....94¾
3,000.....95
Nor Pac Ry pr lin 4s 6,000.....104¾
Ore R & N 4s 10,000.....102¾
Ore S Line A 5s 5,000.....92¾
People's G & C, Chi, 1st cons 6s 18,000.....100
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000c.....83
1,000c.....83⅜
Wabash deb, Ser B 4,000.....71
West Shore gtd 4s 4,000.....116½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Tr Co certfs 30,000.....77
Wis Cent 1st 5s, w I 25,000.....95¼
10,000.....95¼
Met Elev 1st 18,000.....95⅜

Total sales.....$1,835,900

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market was dull yesterday and irregular. Closing quotations in several issues showed material recessions from the final bids of Monday, but a greater number remained unchanged or showed slight net gains for the day. In no stock was trading very extensive, the day's business, even in the stocks that showed the most activity, amounting to only a few hundred shares. The only stock that made a large net gain for the day was Standard Oil stock, which just before the close sold at 467 and ended at 466 bid, a net gain of 6 points.

American Air Power sold in the early morning at 81, and later at 83½, and for a time 83½ was bid, but the price soon declined, and the best bid at the close was 80½. There was no news in regard to the company's business, but insiders are predicting much higher prices for the stock, and yesterday's bids were made for the privilege of calling American Air Power stock within thirty days at 125. These bids were said to be made for the purpose of influencing the price of the stock, and they did not receive much attention. International Power remains entirely inactive, and is now offered at 76, with no bid made for the stock.

The electric stocks were all dull yesterday and most of them ended the day with net losses. Electric Vehicle common, which sold ex dividend, was offered at the close at 102½, with no bid better than 90. New England Electric Vehicle Transportation sold late in the day at 13, but at the close was offered at that figure. It suffered a net loss of one-quarter of 1 point. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation suffered a net loss of one-half of 1 point, closing at 22⅝ bid. It is said that there will soon be a change in the Presidency of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, and that other important announcements will soon be made.

National Salt was strong early in the day, the common selling at 45½ and the preferred at 73. There was some selling of these stocks in the afternoon, which caused substantial recessions from the early prices. The common stock closed at 45 bid, and the preferred at 72 bid; the former net 3 points net, and the latter 1 point. In the matter of early dividends on these stocks, it is said that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock is practically assured, but that the Directors have not yet determined anything in regard to a dividend on the common. They are expected to meet shortly to take action on the matter. Friends of the company say that it is earning its regular preferred stock dividend and about 10 per cent. on the common stock.

Kentucky Distilleries common and preferred were strong yesterday, and both made substantial net gains. The strength of the stocks was attributed to rumors of rather extensive consolidations of whisky interests, in which the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company is to have a prominent place. The common stock closed at 19½ bid, a net gain of 1 point, and the preferred stock, which sold yesterday ex dividend, recovered nearly all the 1¾ per cent. dividend and closed at 90 bid.

Amalgamated Copper was weak, selling early in the day at 92, and being offered fractionally below that figure at the close. The best bid for the stock at the end of the day was 90. New Amsterdam Gas common sold at 34½, and closed at 34 bid. The bonds sold at 102, and closed at 101½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34	34½
Amsterdam pf	102	102
American 6s, with interest	101½	102
Bay State Gas	2	2¼
Industrials.		
American Air Power	80¼	82
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	45	47
Electric Vehicle, ex div	90	102½
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2	2¾
Havana Commercial	30½	31
Havana Commercial pf	68	69
International Power	..	76
International Pump,	24	25
International Pump pf	66	67
Kentucky Distilleries	19¼	21
Kentucky Distilleries pf, ex div	60	61
National Gramophone	82	83
National Salt	43	44
National Salt pf	72	..
New England Electric Vehicle	12¾	13
New York El. Brake and Coupler	60	62
New York Electric Vehicle	22½	23
Otis Elevator	35½	36
Otis Elevator pf	34¾	92
Republic Iron & Steel	17	17½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	61⅞	62½
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101
Rubber Goods Mfg	24½	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Standard Oil Trust	466	468
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	1
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	90	91½
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
Flemington Coal & Coke	26	27
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	..	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22½	23½
Tennessee Copper	19½	20
*Wahnita Copper	6⅜	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	80	82
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Inc.	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	..	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	77	90
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	200	202
Unit. Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	38	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	79	82
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11¼	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105	106
Columbus Gas	99	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23	25
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Company	65	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	250	310
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	20	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81½	82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	103½	104½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf	112	118
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	115
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf	99	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st ass't pd	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	..	5½
Lorillard Company pf	120	107½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler	7	10
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	..	60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	118
Wagner Car Company	178	181
Worthington Pump pf	112	113

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 93; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Firearms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,381,566, against $9,637,557 in the preceding week and $10,317,877 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $218,920,607, against $237,415,808 in the corresponding period last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
Mileage	272	226	226
2d week June	$20,312	$12,580	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week June	$30,694	$27,570	$27,829
From July 1	1,531,462	1,434,944	1,129,435
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week June	$20,635	$18,837	$17,702
From Jan. 1	429,881	390,378	384,411
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week June	$65,512	$75,245	$70,701
From July 1	2,963,095	2,969,707	2,444,338
PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L.	for May—		
Gross	1,353,741	1,256,577	1,110,779
Op. expenses	1,070,871	1,028,538	861,076
Net	282,870	228,039	249,103
Prop. exp. to gross	79¼	82¼	77½
Charges	273,819	301,436	294 925
Surplus	9,070	*73,457	*45,825
For five months:			
Gross	6,658,871	6,362,654	5,543,729
Net	1,580,043	1,426,465	1,268,817
Surplus	252,377	3,096	*116,285

*Deficit.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Produce Exchange Bank and Mutual Bank.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Irving National Bank, National Wall Paper Company, Empire Steel and Iron Company, National Bank of Commerce in New York, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Central National Bank, the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, the National Park Bank of New York, the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York, and the Bank of New York.

The committee having in charge the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Company, and the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company announces that a majority of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited, subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, the plan has been declared operative. In response to requests, the committee has extended the time until July 10 within which stock may be deposited, after which date deposits will only be received upon such terms as the committee may impose.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,880	A., T. & S. F. pf	53⅛	55	53⅛	54⅝
24,040	Am. Sugar Ref.	151⅞	153⅝	151	152⅝
4,490	Am. Steel & W.	53	54⅜	52⅝	54¼
19,210	Brooklyn R. T.	115	117⅝	114⅞	117¼
12,300	C., B. & Q.	130¼	132	130⅛	131⅝
700	Chi., R. I. & P.	111	112⅝	111	112¼
7,790	C., C., C. & St. P.	125⅝	126⅜	125⅝	126½
1,680	Cont. Tobacco	42⅛	42½	40	40⅝
14,830	Federal Steel	58½	60⅜	58½	60
140	Fed. Steel pf.	81½	82⅝	81½	82⅞
1,010	Louis. & Nash.	66	67	66	66⅝
3,070	Manhattan	111⅝	113¼	111⅝	112⅝
710	Mo. Pacific	40	41⅛	40	41⅛
140	Nor. Pacific	46	46	46	46
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
50	N. Y. O. & W.	26	26	26	26
50	Pacific Mail	47	47½	47	47½
740	People's Gas	118½	119⅝	118½	119⅛
100	Reading 1st pf.	60	60⅝	59⅞	60⅜
30	Southern Ry.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
610	Tenn. C. & I.	63⅜	65⅝	63⅜	65
767	Union Pacific	39½	40½	39½	39⅝
190	Union Pac. pf.	73⅞	74	73⅞	73⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	53⅛	53½	53½	53½
40	U. S. Leather pf.	69½	69¼	69½	69½
70	Western Union	88¾	89	88¾	89
94,280					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$29,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
5,000	Amster. Gas 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
25,000	K. C., P. & G. 1st	62	62	62	62
25,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	51½	51½	51½	51½
$84,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.04
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.33	.35
Best & Belcher	.36	.34
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.55	.58
Challenge Con	.30	.32
Chollar	.26	.25
Confidence	.90	.93
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.26	.27
Gould & Curry	.21	.22
Hale & Norcross	.32	.32
Julia	.02	.03
Justice	.14	.15
Kentucky Con	.03	.04
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.42	.43
Occidental Con	.19	.21
Ophir	.85	.90
Overman	.15	.17
Potosi	.37	.36
Savage	.20	.22
Sag Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.61	.62
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.31	.32
Utah Con	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.36	.36
Silver bars	.60½	.60½
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	.12¼	12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	49	46	48
Anchoria	80	84	80	84
Argentum	25	26	28	29
Battle	27½	28	28	28½
Columbine	16½	17	17¾	18
Consolidated	0	9¼	0	9¼
Damon	17¼	17½	18¾	18⅞
Elkton	88½	89	88	89
El Paso	26¾	27¼	27	28
Findlay	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝
Garfield	11	11½	10¾	11
Gibson	25	29	27	32
Golden Fleece	31½	33	30	35
Golden King	89	94	90	98
Gold Coin	190	200	200	207
Gould	21⅜	22	22¾	23
Isabella	79⅝	79⅝	78⅜	78½
Independence	58¼	58½	59½	60
Jackpot	25¾	25⅞	35⅜	35¾
Matoz	32½	33½	31⅝	32
Moon Anchor	105	108	100	101
Pinnacle	16½	16¾	17⅛	17¼
Pharmacist	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
Portland	193	193⅞	193	198
Rawlings	41	44	42	44
Rosa	22	22½	20	22½
Union	26	26¼	26½	26⅝
Vindicator	90	92	90	91
Work	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 20.—The demand for money still continues light. At the Clearing House to-day the rate was 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 25 cents discount. Call money was quoted at from 3@4 per cent. and time money at 3@4½ per cent., according to the borrower and collateral. Little business paper was offered outside. The choicest names passed at 3@3½ per cent., and good names at 3½@4½ per cent.

The stock market showed some improvement. The coppers were badly neglected, and as a class inclined to work off. The declines as a rule, however, were not at all serious. Only an indifferent interest was shown in the trading and there was hardly anything in the list deserving the designation of feature. Some selling of Parrot early in the day carried its price off to 50½, but it soon made a partial recovery. Utah dropped to 41, Butte sold at 76, Arcadian at 54, and Calumet and Hecla was off 5, to 800.

In the general market, Dominion Coal reacted once more to 51, but later recovered to 52, with the trading in it, however, much lighter than usual. United States Oil sold at from 45¼ to 45½ ex.-dividend, and Zinc was quoted on small transactions at 42@42½. In the later dealings the whole market came almost to a standstill.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10¼	10¾	Old Dom	37	37½
Allouez	8½	9	Osceola	83	85
Arcadian	54	55	Parrot	51½	52
Arnold	15½	15½	Pioneer	2½	3
Ash Bed	2⅛	2½	Quincy	150	160
Atlantic	31	33	Rhode Isl.	8¼	8¾
Baltic	32	34	Santa Fe	11⅜	11½
Bost. & Mon.	340	350	Santa Ysabel	13½	13⅞
Butte & Bos.	75½	78	Shoe	37¾	38
Cal. & Hec.	800	810	Tamarack	200	210
Centennial	3¾	3¾	Tech Cons	4½	4¾
Franklin	18	18½	Washington	2¼	2½
Humboldt	2¾	3	White Knob	11½	12½
Isle Royale	42½	43	Winona	14	..
Mohawk	165	..	Wolverine	43¼	43⅝
Old Colony	10¼	10½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	258	260	Cent. M. pf. 69 71
Bost. & Low.	238	240	Fitch. pf. 116 117
Bost. & Me.	192	193	N. Y. & N. E. 300 ..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	Nor. 6s 113 ..
Bost. Elev.	106	..	N. Y. & N. .. ..
Bost. G. Ts.	98½	..	E. T. s. 118 120
Cent. Mass.	19	19½	West End. 92½ 94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	340	345	Lamson St. 38 39
Chi. S. Y.	145½	..	Mex. Tele. 3⅞ 4
Dom. Coal	52½	53	U. S. Oil 46½ 45⅝
Dom. C. pf.	114	116	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—National Steel common opened at 48¾, a notch off yesterday's closing, but recovering, advanced and closed at 50¼. American Linseed preferred moved from an opening at 42 up to 44 before noon and closed at 44¾. The common, which opened at 8½, closed at 9⅜. American Tin Plate common closed at 36, an advance of ¾ over the opening, while the preferred was at 85. Masonic Temple advanced from 90 to 92. Preferred of the Chicago Brewing and Malting Company, opening at 11, closed at 12½. Diamond Match, after closing Monday at 148, sold (a cash lot) at 140; was strong at 149½, and closed at 150. Metropolitan Trust certificates were at 141½, and preferred at 57½.

SETTLEMENT PRICES.

American Strawboard	29		
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	78¼		
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	140½		
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅞		
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¼		
Brewing & Malting Co. pf	13		
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2		
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	20		
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12		
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30		
North Chicago Street R. R.	244		
West Chicago Street R. R.	119½		
South Side Electric R. R.	94		
Lake Street Elevated	16		
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs	14		
Street's West Stable Car Line	20		

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	9
American Linseed pf	44¼
American Tin Plate com	35⅝
American Tin Plate pf	85
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¾
National Carbon Co. com	18¼
National Carbon Co. pf	81
National Steel com	50¼
National Steel, ex div	88½
Diamond Match	140¼
West Chicago Street R. R.	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The market to-day was dominated again by American Railways and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg. In each of these stocks there was a contraction in trading, and a disposition to take profits. This caused a reaction of ¾ in American Railways and 1⅞ in Consolidated Traction. There was no change in the status of negotiations concerning the deal between these properties. Elsewhere, prices were almost stationary, while sales were few and far between. Commission houses said they had few orders on hand, and they were limited largely to the present market leaders.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21	21⅛	Pen. Mfg.	34¼	34⅜
Choctaw	36½	37	Phila. Trac.	99½	100
Con. T., Pa.	38½	38⅝	Union Trac.	42⅛	42¼
El. Stge. B.	120½	138	Un. G. Imp.	168	168¼
El. S. B. pf.	133	135	Welsbach Lt.	49	50
E. Co. of A.	18	18¼	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Lehigh Val.	27	27½	Penn.	7⅛	7⅜
Marsden	16¾	17			

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

638—In re Tirre.
328—In re Armhust & Co.
For discharge.
915—In re Wolff.
880—In re Mandelbaum.
291—In re Brown.
870—In re Hollander.
749—In re Steindler & Hahn.
857—In re Nutter.
892—In re Wollreich.
728—In re Nason.
890—In re Rosen.
884—In re Stage.
891—In re Kinsey.
572—In re Fox.
876—In re Lavy.
767—In re Hammerstein.
190—Union Pac. pf.
20—U. S. Rubber.
40—U. S. Leather pf.
70—Western Union.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lucey vs. Dalton.
2—Buhman vs. Buhman.
3—Josephy vs. Herliman.
4—Spieler vs. Spieler.
5—People, &c., vs. Schonhard.
6—John Church Co. vs. Robbins.
7—Vanderhoven vs. Press Pub. Co.
8—City of N. Y. vs. Johnson.
9—Bull vs. Kitchen.
10—In re St. Lawrence Marble Co.
11—Dickman vs. Dickman.
12—Zaida Ben Yusuf vs. Corn.
13—Forsch vs. Jeffery.
14—Tierney vs. Streibick.
15—Brooks vs. Studwell.
16—Baldwin vs. Glason.
17—In re Hynes.
18—Anderson vs. Anderson.
19—In re Clowes.
20—Rosenberg vs. Hulse.
21—Sheininger vs. Lieder.
22—Klein vs. Katz.
23—Gunst vs. Gunst.
24—In re Harrison.
25—Elwell vs. McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

3570—Nachmofsky vs. Nachmofsky.
3571—Little vs. Little.
3572—Maucher vs. Maucher.
3576—Wallace vs. Wallace.
3577—Verhaeren vs. Verhaeren.
3578—Maynard vs. Maynard.
3580—Kashowitz vs. Kashowitz.
3584—Denny vs. Denny.
3585—Mayer vs. Mayer.
3589—Emerick vs. Emerick.
3590—Van De Montagne vs. Montagne.
3591—Feldman vs. Feldman.
3592—Siegelman vs. Siegelman.
3245—Dettmeier vs. Dettmeier.
5396—Hutchings vs. Hutchings.
3596—Hanlon vs. Hanlon.
3597—Simpson vs. Simpson.
3603—McGrath vs. McGrath.
3399—Hartman vs. Hartmann.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2958—Colonial Dames of Am. vs. Nat. Socy. Colonial Dames.
2959—Same vs. Colonial Dames of State of N. Y.
3172—Hoey vs. Hoey.
8000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
1824—Whitlock vs.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER,

Republic

FOR

Long Branch,

Asbury Park & New Jersey Shore Resorts.

75 CENTS ROUND TRIP.

3 TRIPS DAILY AND SUNDAY FROM PIER 10 E. R., Above South Ferry,

8.30 a.m., 1 & 5.30 p.m.

Leaves Long Branch: 10:30 a.m., 3.15 & 7.45 p.m.

MUSIC, Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c., at popular prices.

Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2468-18th.

W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

N. Y. Y. Club Regatta, TO-MORROW. On early morning round trip, a good view of start. On early afternoon round trip, of the finish.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 4.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. 50 5th St., Brooklyn 5.00, 10.15, 11.30 A. M., 12.15, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30 P. M., East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., on Sunday leave Broadway Ferry hourly from 6:04 to 9:04 A. M., half hourly from 9:04 A. M. to 8:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10 P. M.

VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH R'Y. Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

Sundays, 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40 P. M.

Last train returning 11:30 P. M.

Manhattan Beach

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 8:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily (Sundays only, 9 A. M.), and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINED STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 8:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N.R., Hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N.R., Hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

JULY FOURTH.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA FALLS and Elsewhere.

Three to Twenty-eight Day Tours.

For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1388 Franklin.

AUCTION SALES.

Office of Daub's First Av. Storage Warehouse, No. 1,770 1st Av., New York, May 19, 1899.

The following-named persons are hereby notified, as the law directs, that the amount due must be paid on or before July 5, 1899, at this office, or said goods will be sold at public auction to pay charges and expenses of such sale:

Heilman, Barret, Adams, Louis Martins, A. White, McLaughlin, Lesslic, Back, Fischer, Bertha Gluck, Owen Boyien, Gauser, Relster, Dowling, Grube, Fred Hueffner, Mumbrauer, Fritz Hetzer, Wyman, Th. Gillmartin, Ehrenzweig.

BOARDERS WANTED.

129 EAST 16TH ST., IN REFINED HOUSE AND neighborhood; for transients, large and small rooms; board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE FIVE OR six boarders, or family of same; bathing, boating, and fishing. Address Mrs. E. F. NOWICK, East Setauket, L. I.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

357H ST., 44 West.—Furnished rooms; running water; reasonable prices for Summer; private house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—Swedish; with private family; best references. Care of Mrs. Bahr, 217 East 24th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or general work; respectable man; recently arrived; twelve years butler and house steward with English Colonel in Wilton Castle; age fifty-four, strong and healthy; highest character. John Redmond, 174 Union St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; single, Protestant; seven years' references, written, personal; stylish driver; good appearance; neat, particular, obliging, polite. James, Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; stylish driver; three years last place; first-class city reference; city or country. Coachman, 15 East 37th St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; nine years with his last employer, who can be seen personally. S., 544 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—20 years' experience management real estate, all branches; who needs me? "Alpha," 156 East 125th St.

YOUNG ATTORNEY, THOROUGH EDUCATION, of moderate means, would like to secure some clerical work to do evenings, tutoring, or otherwise; might arrange to exchange services for conveniences of home. B., Box 160 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 997 Columbus.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPERHANGER, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements, wishes work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arstein, 1,322 3d Av., near 76th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

GOOD COOK.—First-class reference required. Call, between 9 and 12, Hotel Normandie, Broadway and 38th St., ladies' entrance. Townsend.

NURSE WANTED—For a child of one year; must be able to do sewing and have good references. Call at 8 East 86th St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST —established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good premium for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, REPRESENTING one of the largest financial institutions in the world, will be offered to teachers and men qualified by education J. K., Box 109 Times.

THE SERVICES OF A MAN OF CHARACTER and acquaintance are required by one of the large financial houses of city. K. C., Box 198 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Broome Street.

18	75	18	18.4
	75		Wooster Street.

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

JOHN TINTOR and Sarah E. Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West, and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly but along the said middle line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street, and thence eastwardly but along the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning, the premises being known as No. 52 West Ninety-first Street.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

W. 91st St.

318	18		464	
Columbus Av.		100.8½	100.8½	Central Park West.
	18			

No. 52 W. 91st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and nineteen and 58-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-ninth day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to one hundred and eighty-nine and 64-100 dollars, with interest from June 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed at the purchaser our of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is: Taxes, 1898, two hundred and eighty-one and 40-100 dollars and interest; Croton water rates, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, about eighty-four and 80-100 dollars and interest, and a first mortgage for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

3o7-2aw6wWAF&Jo8

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—TERENCE KIERNAN, bankrupt.—No. 632.

Notice is hereby given that Terence Kiernan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 15, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

NO. 602.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JARVIS B. SMITH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jarvis B. Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

NO. 980—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HOWE WINKLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Howe Winkler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in CITY HALL of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, doing business under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, assigned to Thomas D. Barry for the benefit of creditors, and greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, Part I., to be holden in the County Court House in the said County of New York on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas D. Barry, assignee of the above-named John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, doing business under the firm name of Magovern & Thompson Brothers, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then and there to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York for the County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed.

Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 16th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attys. for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. My17-1aw6wW&je27

THE HOYT BROTHERS COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twentieth day of March, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against The Hoyt Brothers Company, a corporation lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and State of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscribers, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said The Hoyt Brothers Company for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Hand, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the seventh day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, March 20, 1899

FRANCIS S. HALSTED, Assignee.

CHARLES E. HALSTED, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the SOL. HEYMAN COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Isaac Blumenthal, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Sol. Heyman Company, for the purpose, for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of Meyer & Josephson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1899.

Dated, New York, May 23, 1899.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, Assignee. my24-1aw6wW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VIRGINIA STUART MACKAY-SMITH, William Cairns Stuart, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as executors of the last will and testament of Ellen E. Ward, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, William Cairns Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of William Cairns Stuart, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, William Cairns Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Robert Stuart created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, individually; William Cairns Stuart, individually; Robert Stuart, individually; Helen Stuart Mackay-Smith, Virginia Grace Mackay-Smith, Gladys Alden Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, Junior, William Cairns Stuart, Junior, Ellen Stuart, Marguerite Stuart, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated October 31st, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To all of the above-named defendants, except Frederick D. Tappen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House of said county, on that day.—Dated New York, May 15, 1899.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my17-1aw7wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO, Elmer D. Smith, Jacob Ruppert, Maria Brenasti, Louis Cavinato, sometimes known as Luigi Cavinato; William Lowe, The Northern National Bank, Frederick G. Moore, Orrin D. Person, Julius S. Brown, Delamater Iron Works, Charles A. Miller, Charles P. Brewer, George W. Powe, Heyman P. Binswanger, William Brooks, Thomas J. Brooks, Albert E. Powers, Nathaniel B. Powers, James W. McElhinney, August Niewohner, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Rider Engine Company, Jeremiah W. Dimick, David Lubelsky, Morris Feigel, Isaac Feigel, Julius Preuss, Rafael Gerstle, The Department of Health of the City of New York, Mary A. Roach, Charles Milne, Charles B. Shaw, William Rowe, Peter Donnelly, Patrick McLaughlin, George W. Scofield, Adolph Rosenberg, Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company, Sebastian Wagon Company, Ozro C. Webster, Harper W. Sagendorf, Clara Sagendorf, Harry K. Crosser, Bertha Crosser, Louise H. Hart, Sadie H. Jacobs, Henry Purdy, Margaret Purdy, James E. Rady, Sarah Rady, Margaret G. Earle, Fabio Dalesio, Charles Haas, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 28th, 1899.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 40 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Maria Brenasti: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 23d, 1899. STRONG & CADWALADER, my24-1aw6wW&jy5 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES GALE SPOWERS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM HARVEY SPOWERS, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, April 26th, 1899.

ELISHA K. CAMP, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of New York City.

To William Harvey Spowers: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 5th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York.—Dated May 9th, 1899.

ELISHA K. CAMP, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my10-1aw6wW&je21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 76th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & VAN DUZER, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899.—AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. My17-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HOROWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 26, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CITY OF LOWELL in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 26 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers MAINE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers MASSACHUSETT and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 9 to September 10 inclusive, a Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE. NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily from Pier 25 East River, for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

(NOW PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.)

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer **Republic** FOR LONG BRANCH.

THEATRICALS. 3 SHOWS DAILY.

Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M.,1 and 5:30 P.M Lunch, Meals, etc. Fare, 75c. round trip.

Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th. W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Limited.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, AND SAG HARBOR. STEAMBR SHINNECOCK.

Leaves Pier 15 E. R., (adjoining Wall St. Ferry,) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Fulton St. daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against R

THREATS AGAINST DUNLAP

East Siders Learn He Is a Money Lender and Become Aroused.

MAY DO MISSIONARY VIOLENCE

Have Organized a Society, and Unless He Desists They Will Wreck His Business Offices.

Winslow W. Dunlap, the self-appointed missionary to the east side, where his attempt to convert the Jews ended in a riot on Sunday last, it has developed, is also a money lender and has a little office at 301 West Twenty-first Street and another at 176 Broadway. His advertisements in the daily newspapers state that persons who desire loans of from $20 to $200 on their salaries can secure them. The office at 176 Broadway is in Room 42, and is always in charge of a young woman, although the name on the door is that of W. D. Moore.

It is the custom of Dunlap to advance a man, say, $30 and deduct $5 for the expenses of the loan. Besides this $5 he charges $40.80 interest, making the borrower pay $70.80 for $25 in "easy" payments of from $2.50 to $5 per week.

As soon as these facts became known to the Jews of the east side yesterday, and especially among those whom Dunlap and his assistant, Oscar Lewberger, have tried to convert, they effected an organization which has as its ultimate object the destruction of Dunlap's places of business. They held secret meetings in the afternoon and evening in the tenement house on the southwest corner of Orchard and Rivington Streets, not far from the spot where Dunlap was nearly mobbed on Sunday, and organized under the name of the "Dunlap Destructive Society."

Israel Pincus, Moses Newburg, and an Italian whose name could not be ascertained, were the leaders in organizing the society. Some twenty men met with them. Their deliberations were conducted in an orderly manner, and they hardly spoke above a whisper at any time. They announced that they had from 200 to 300 men behind them, whom they could call out at any minute to visit Dunlap's places of business and destroy them if he refused to give up his evangelical work on the east side and his system of money lending.

After the meeting last evening Israel Pincus said: "The Jews will never let Dunlap appear in their midst again. If he comes here he will be severely dealt with. He allowed his man Lemberger to say to our people on Sunday last that the Jews were nothing more than a lot of swindlers and pickpockets, when at the same time he was conducting a business which has cast many an unwarranted slur on our people. How could a man be a Shylock and at the same time attempt to change the religion of a people of whom Shylock was said to be one?

"We have tolerated Mr. Dunlap for many months on the east side, and have been willing to listen to him, just as we were willing to listen to any Christian preacher who came into our midst. When he allowed a Moravian Jew named Lemberger to preach for him we did not care to listen, for there is not a Jew on the east side who does not dislike Lemberger. He is just as much a Jew now as ever he was, and if he were on his deathbed he would be the first man to disregard the religion of the Christians.

"The Dunlap Destructive Society may be said to have nearly 350 members. The majority of them wanted to visit Dunlap's place on West Twenty-first Street to-night and use violence, but we persuaded them not to do so. If we had carried out the wishes of the majority, New York would have witnessed an unusual scene, and a lot of trouble would have ensued. Our members wanted to visit Dunlap's house in a body and stone it.

"But we who are the leaders thought that the best plan would be to appoint a committee to visit Dunlap and demand an explanation from him. He will then be asked to keep clear of the east side. If he refuses or even hesitates, then he will have to take the consequences. He is the last man to whom we would wish to do any bodily harm, because of his helpless condition, but we cannot make our people alter their minds. They are all against him, and their hatred for him is bitter." Pincus said the committee would be appointed this morning and would visit Dunlap to-day.

"Dunlap said that he feared no violence. "God will always take care of me," he said. "Man is either on the right side or the wrong side, and I am on the right side. God will not see me harmed. He has taked care of me for many years, and He will not desert me now. I fear no violence from the hands of the Jews."

"But they dislike your business?" was suggested.

"My business is legal. I lend my good money to people for securities that are nothing. I lend my money freely because I think that it is charitable. If a poor man or woman wants a temporary loan, I am prepared to advance it. I charge only the usual rates of interest."

"But you are said to be a usurer?"

"I do not know that word. If I lend money without security, and allow the borrower to pay it back at the rate of a couple of dollars a week, I must try to protect myself."

"Will you receive the committee from the new East Side Society?"

"I am prepared to receive any one. God is with me."

Mrs. Rosa Weinberg of 177 East Houston Street in the morning secured a summons in the Essex Market Police Court for the appearance of one of the young women assistants of Dunlap. Mrs. Weinberg said the woman assaulted her ten-year-old daughter, Fanny, Sunday night in front of the mission, 292 East Houston Street, beating her cruelly and tearing her dress.

The girl, Mrs. Weinberg said, was standing in front of the mission, when the woman gave her a book. Being unable to read, and not knowing what to do with the book, Fanny tore it up. This made the woman angry, and she, Mrs. Weinberg alleges, set upon the girl with such fury that she would have been seriously injured had not a bystander interfered.

Mrs. Weinberg could not tell the name of the woman. She said there were three of them—a blonde, a brunette, and a colored woman. It was the brunette who struck her child. The summons was made out in the name of Jane Doe.

NEWSBOYS IN UNIFORMS.

A Plan on Foot Looking to Their Material and Moral Well-Being.

The newsboys of New York, if plans in process of development are carried out, instead of running about ragged and barefooted, will be dressed in a smart uniform and made to realize the importance of their status in the community. Among the organizers of this scheme are R. W. Frost of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Thomas Campbell-Copeland, one of the editors of the Standard Dictionary, and Miss Mary Stephana Lester, the authoress. The idea is to organize the boys into battalions and companies by boroughs, and have them drilled by competent instructors, on lines somewhat similar to those on which the Bootblacks' Brigade of London is conducted.

The movement is strictly non-sectarian, and is receiving the support of clergymen of all denominations, and many public-spirited citizens. It is part of a general and far-reaching plan to promote the well-being of children and others engaged in earning their living on the street. It is only in the initial stage, and the details have not yet been completed. Inquiries have been sent to Mayors and Chiefs of Police in 100 cities in the United States and Europe concerning the condition of the newsboys there. On the result of these inquiries definite arrangements will be based. Should the plan succeed as regards the newsboys the movement will be extended to the bootblacks.

Ex-Policeman McMahon Acquitted.

Ex-Policeman James McMahon, who has been on trial several days in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Newburger, was yesterday acquitted of the charge of perjury. He was dismissed by the Police Board on the statement of Bessie McMahon, who swore that he had committed a crime for perjury, for which he had served five years. He began proceedings for reinstatement in the Supreme Court, and swore that he had never been convicted in Ireland. On the testimony of several officials summoned from Ireland to this country, he was indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury. The same officials testified at the trial.

A Stay for Edward Clifford.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—Justice Gray of the United States Circuit Court, to whom application was made yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Edward Clifford, now under sentence of death in the Hudson County Jail, has denied the application. He, however, allowed an appeal from his refusal, and this acts as a stay of execution. The case will now go to the United States Supreme Court.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

LEGAL NOTES.

NUISANCE CREATED BY A TURNTABLE.—Bernard F. Garvey secured judgment in his favor on the trial of his suit against the Long Island Railroad Company for damages which he claimed to have sustained as the owner of the house 28 Hanson Place, in Brooklyn, on account of a continuous nuisance upon the company's own premises in the rear of plaintiff's, largely from the maintenance and operation of a turntable, the details of the nuisance being thus described: "Locomotives enter, move about in, and leave the yard to the number during the Summer of about 200 daily, each making its characteristic noises, such as the hissing and pounding of escaping steam, the rumble of wheels, the clatter of irons, the clanging of bells, and other irritating noises. Steam, smoke, cinders, ashes, and noxious and unwholesome gases are set free in the defendant's yard and cast upon the plaintiff and into the plaintiff's doors and windows. The judgment, which was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division in October 1896, has been recently upheld by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Vann. The Court holds that though slight injuries and annoyance to people living along the line of a railroad are a necessary incident to its maintenance and operation, yet when the company, even upon its own land, does such acts as seriously impair the enjoyment of the adjoining land, it to a certain extent takes the land and must make compensation therefor or discontinue the practice. A railroad company, the Court says, may be enjoined from so operating a turntable and conducting its business connected therewith as to cause a nuisance and injury to adjoining property. Though the plaintiff waived his damages by not furnishing evidence to enable the Court to fix them, that, it was held, did not defeat the action, and the injunction might issue, although no damages were awarded.

***

THE ANSWER WAS INSUFFICIENT.—In an action by J. Burnett Nash on a promissory note for $3,560 given in part payment of a balance claimed to be due under a contract for the sale of goods, Camille Weidenfeld, the indorser, and the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company, the maker, for their answers set up as an affirmative defense that by express agreement the note was subject to all defenses existing to an action on the contract, which, among other things, contained a provision that, in the event of delay in making deliveries, the vendor should "forfeit absolutely, without contest at law, the full value of the order," and a warranty that the goods to be delivered would stand certain tests. It was also alleged that subsequent to the giving of the note the defendants had discovered that a great part of the materials to be furnished under the contract "were furnished after great delay, and at times later than the time at which they were required to be furnished by the said contract, and that the said materials were of much less value than the value of the materials called for to be furnished under said contract." The offer on the trial by the defendants to prove these facts was refused on the ground that the defenses pleaded were insufficient in law, and no evidence could be given to support it. A judgment on a verdict then directed for the plaintiff has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Rumsey, that the fact that there was delay in the delivery of the goods was immaterial unless, as a result, the purchasers were damaged by the failure to deliver at the time they agreed; and no such damage being alleged, the defense was entirely insufficient. Besides, the goods having been accepted, the forfeiture was waived, and to have recouped any damages suffered from the delay the defendants must have pleaded those damages as a counter claim. It was further held that the "notice" was ranty afforded no defense to an action on the contract, but constituted only a counter claim, which, to have been availed of, should have been pleaded.

***

CITY'S LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—After the Department of Parks of Brooklyn had acquired, through Kings County, a piece of land near Fort Hamilton belonging to the Dyker Meadow Improvement Company, George Napier, who had the right to remove a pavilion and bathhouses he had built there, under agreement with the company, attempted to do so, but Park Commissioner Squier refused to allow it, and took possession of them, with a quantity of personal property in them. A year later Mr. Woodruff, who was then Park Commissioner, when applied to for the building and other property, declared that it was purchased from the improvement company and belonged to the City of Brooklyn for the Park Department. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment secured by Napier in his suit against the City of Brooklyn for the conversion of this property holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that though the act of Squier, being unauthorized, gave no right of action against Kings County or Brooklyn, yet the assertion by Commissioner Woodruff that the property rightfully belonged to Brooklyn for its Park Department, and his refusal to return it, was an exercise of the right of dominion and control in the city, which constituted an actionable conversion of the property, for which the city was liable. It was not exempted by the provisions of the city charter, and remained liable under the general doctrine that the unauthorized acts of municipal officers are regarded as the acts of the corporation, provided the acts are performed by that branch of the Municipal Government which is invested with jurisdiction to act for the corporation upon the subject to which the particular act relates.

***

DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT FOR LACHES.—Dora Baruth, after a suit brought against her by Isaac Silverman had been at issue about five years, and no steps had been taken to bring it to trial, moved to dismiss the complaint for want of prosecution. Though it was shown that the case had not been placed on the calendar, and that younger issues had meantime been tried in their regular order, the plaintiff succeeded in defeating the motion, when first made, upon an affidavit made by his attorney, which simply showed that the only excuse for the delay was that the attorney had forgotten that the action was pending. The motion was denied, upon condition of plaintiff putting the case on the calendar for the next term, and paying the costs of the motion. This was not done, and no excuse was offered for neglect or failure to do so. In March, 1899, the defendant, upon the original affidavits, and an additional one, moved for leave to argue the former motion, and for dismissal upon the new default of plaintiff. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal of an order denying the motion. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, holds that on the conceded facts the last motion should have been granted. The plaintiff not only did not comply with the condition imposed, but did not even offer any excuse for his neglect and failure to do so. "This neglect and delay of three months, unexplained, together with the preceding long delay of over five years, constituted laches of such a character on the part of the plaintiff, as to require a dismissal of the complaint."

THE SEVENTH'S HARD DAY

First Battalion Reaches the Shores of Lake Oscawana.

MARCHES OVER A ROCKY ROAD

Private Queckberner's Feat of Strength Opens Eyes of a Countryman—Tents Blown Down in a Storm.

CAMP NOAH L. FARNHAM, Border of Lake Oscawana, June 20.—This has been a day of ups and downs for the First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment, for its sturdy backs have been strained climbing the spurs of the Cat Hills and the great Oscawana Hill, which is a terror, and its knees have been tested descending into Canopus Valley and traversing the lines of Putnam Valley. It left Camp Winthrop at 7:10 this morning, having made breakfast at 6 o'clock, and came the distance, six miles, in two hours and fifteen minutes.

The road is a narrow and also a rocky one. It is an aggressive, uncompromising, serious road, which does not permit itself to be diverted. It scorns such subterfuges as climbing a hill by a process of seeking grades. It goes right over by main strength and bids those who would travel it do likewise. Such men and beasts as be weakly and such vehicles as have delicate constitutions are invited by this road to stay at home or go by some other less downright and upright way.

Appropriately, it is inclosed by massive stone walls. Presumably, they are intended to inclose the road, for many of the fields which they border offer no suggestion why any living thing should wish to get into them, and contain nothing which a wall could prevent from getting out. On the steep hills which rise behind the walls, sometimes near and sometimes far, there are abruptly towering cliffs and massive boulders of gray granite, but the rugged aspect of the country is softened by endless masses of field daisies, which would look like snowdrifts if they were not broken by patches and spangles of black-eyed Susans.

As it is an old road, trees and undergrowth have flourished on its banks, and the cherokee rose has established itself and offers its dainty blossom and daintier faint fragrance to mitigate the sternness of stone and rough hills crowned with sombre woods and the stiff, thin little cedars scattered where they may find root. Now and then, too, there are wide and beautiful views in which distance obscures the forbidding details, leaving only the general effect of sky and field and forest and cliff with the gracefully massive sweeps and curves of the valleys.

A DIFFICULT MARCH.

To a man with forty pounds to carry, and an infinity of pebbles rolling under his feet, and an even greater infinity of dust rolling about his head and driving into the pores of his skin, the steepness of the hills, and the beating of the sun are the objects of most immediate concern, and the members of the battalion observed the aspects and prospects of the land only during the three halts they made—twenty, ten and five minutes, respectively. The points of interest to them were the "plinks" through which the branches of the flankers—and at Oscawana hill they turned to with a hearty good-will and fairly lifted the wagon train up that declivity, to the merciful relief of the Peekskill horses straining at the harness and sweating streams.

But this section of the Seventh was not pretty as it plodded around the curve leading to the borders of this lake, for it was grimy, its gray shirts and as much of its skin as was visible being powdered with dust and streaked with perspiration, its red neck handkerchiefs were damp and dragged, and it was a contrast to the other section, cool, collected to a hair, spotless, shaven and mathematically buttoned, left at the Peekskill camp. But the two will change places and appearances to-morrow.

The work of striking camp this morning was done within an hour, and thoroughly done. The policing was perfect, and when the battalion had filed out only a smoldering fire in one corner, a wagon gathering in a few of the band's kits and what firewood remained after the feat of Queckberner was left.

MR. QUECKBERNER'S FEAT.

Private Queckberner is on the cook detail of Company A, and held innumerable records for hammer throwing and other feats of strength. When he was sent for a "turn" of wood for the fire last night he did not care to make two trips. Therefore he reached his arms apart, picked up somewhere near half a cord, and called on a countryman and a teamster near by to throw on a little more. The teamster obeyed orders, and piled on sticks until Queckberner's arms could hold no more. The countryman followed the bearer of the burden, saw him throw down his turn, and then measured the pile with his eye.

"Jest wanter satisfy myself," he explained. "Wouldn't dassent tell folks what I seen, fer I'd be called a liar by the hull town. Ennymo' o' ye do the like?"

He was earnestly and immediately assured that all the men in the regiment were trained that way and that the "turn" was an ordinary one when the regiment was in camp.

"Can't see what use ye've got for waggins nor hosses, nuther," he answered, to which the joyous private from whom he was seeking information rejoined that animals and vehicles came only because they were required by regulations.

There was an imaginary attack just before the battalion reached Cross Corners, the alarm being given by flankers. The advance guard met the supposed enemy in correct and scientific military style, and Company E advanced promptly as reserve. Several volleys were fired, to the great amazement of the neighbors, one of whom inquired if the Pokokus Indians had broken loose again. He said the Pokokus tribe had once inhabited the valley, the proper name of which was Pokokus.

The men modified this to 'Poker Cuss," and some of them argued that it was scientific evidence that the great American game is aboriginal. Others promptly named the locality "Hocus Pocus" Valley and proceeded to inquire for traces of that interesting tribe known as "Hocus Pocus" Indians. Authority says, however, that the real name of the valley is "Canopus," and that the lake was named after Chief Oscawana, which seems to show some ancient discrimination in choice of names, as some of the leading Indian families of this section wore such cognomens as "Gachquarau," "Cowehahan," "Siponerack," and other little things of the kind, according to the old records.

CAMP PITCHED LEISURELY.

There was not much haste in pitching camp to-day. The wagon train came in at 9:45 o'clock, and the tents were up in a little less than half an hour. Rivalry among the companies was rather discouraged, as it was desired that the men should work more slowly and impress the details and philosophy of the erection of their canvas dwellings on their minds. Some of them learned more thoroughly than ever before that nothing can trip and throw a man quicker, harder, or further than a well-strung tent rope, excepting another tent rope.

The camp is on a small hillock rising from the shore of the lake, which is a charming little sheet of water two miles long by half a mile wide. It is a small hillock, but an impressive one for those who must abide upon it, for it is chiefly stones—stones which rest deep down in the earth and poke their heads above the surface and seek the smalls of human backs.

Last night in Camp Winthrop it was fairly rough. The tents had no floors, of course, and there was an unaccountable and uncountable accumulation of stones and stubble and sticks, knots, roots, and hard places. The surface of the planet seemed to have broken out into calloused pimples, and roll as a man would, he would roll on something that hurt him somewhere. The men understood for the first time the meaning of "blades" of grass, for the grass seemed to penetrate blankets and stick into them in the most persevering and mysterious way.

It was a good deal like seeking slumber on assortments of broken bayonets and bottles and cast horseshoes, with the nails left in them. Everything that is in the earth beneath seemed to have combined to perform the function of the things which are above the earth at the camp of instruction—which is, as all know, to persecute the militia.

For at the camp of instruction all the flying bugs meet in general convention at the camping season and have grand carnivals of athletic sports in the tents. The man who cannot sit in his tent there and count ten or fifteen different kinds of bugs on the inner walls, may feel that he is slighted. But the bugs have not followed the first battalion. They are not needed while Putnam County soil remains.

PROSPECTS FOR SLEEP POOR.

The soporific prospects for to-night here are not brilliant. Wherever a clear spot of ground has been found, it was used to drive a tent stake into. If Jacob, the once prospective patriarch, was here he would have no reason to think he had performed a feat in using a stone for a pillow. He would do it or stand up all night or move on over into Westchester County, where the land is clearer.

The really remarkable fact of his famous vision is supposed to be that he dreamed of angels with his head on such accommodation, modern experience being that a man so resting is likely to dream of other and very different things. The men may dream of angels to-night, but they have had no provocation to-day. Women have been scarce on the road. Most of those discovered were in ambuscade, prepared to sell pop and other soft stuff, or behind signs which wooed more potently than the sirens summoned the original mariners, with painted suggestions of "cool" things to swallow.

It is a land of Summer boarders, and at divers places were the signs and symptoms—hammocks so distributed as to give the impression of rural innocence and ease and abandon, iron vases on alleged lawns presenting themselves preposterously as ornaments, butter tubs utilized as flower pots and apparently serenely confident that they are deceiving the public concerning their true characters in disguises of red paint. But the boarders are not yet here.

There may be some in hotels across the lake from camp. But the men of the battalion, as soon as the tents were up, all with one accord rushed violently down a steep place into the lake and were—washed. Consequently the fronts of their buildings on the far shore were left decorously unoccupied. The bathing process revealed some curious studies in the possibilities of the human skin in color effects.

COLOR EFFECTS IN SKIN.

There were the varying browns of the more or less tanned, the natural white—in patches—the vivid scarlets where breast and back and arms have been exposed to the sun the past two days, and a riot of colors from mosquito bites and bruises. Several men who sought the creek yesterday before the sun was low appeared today in beautiful suits, in natural colors, of pale pink, like underdone lobsters. Others will to-morrow bear the National colors and will look as if somebody had started to paint them and quit the job when half through, for in the confusion and rush their trousers fell into the lake and were soaked—not soaked as people soak things at seasons of pecuniary pressure in town, but soaked in Lake Oscawana; therefore they spent the remainder of the afternoon in trunks and as they were much in the glad sunshine, the effect, perhaps, had better not be imagined. The blue tints will be given by a night on the stones along Lake Oscawana's smiling shore.

The cooks are being brought to the more intricate developments of their art by gradual approaches. Beginning yesterday at the learn-book stage of Irish stew, they passed on this morning at breakfast time to corned beef hash and hominy, which were served with bread and butter and coffee.

To-day at luncheon they were permitted to roast potatoes and were successful, barring a tendency to take most of the vegetable with the peel. To-night they achieved roast beef, with more potatoes and onions. To-morrow they will try pork and beans. Lieut. Mazet is officer of the day.

A severe thunderstorm struck the camp of instruction this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock and blew down thirty or forty tents. A number of men were drenched, but no other damage was done.

The First Battery is doing some remarkable work at the camp of instruction. Its drill last night was cheered by the whole battalion of the Seventh remaining there, which gathered to watch and admire.

Kittens Born in a Bird's Nest.

Three kittens were born high up in the air in an abandoned bird's nest set in the crotch of a tree in Flushing within the last two days. It was noticed that a cat belonging in the neighborhood was repeatedly ascending and descending the big tree in front of McGowan's store, on Lawrence Street. She always disappeared at the crotch in the tree, where two big branches part from the main stem. Curiosity was aroused, and yesterday John Cleary climbed the tree to ascertain what was going on. He found an old birds' nest, and in it three kittens. Their eyes were not yet open. The mother cat climbed out on a branch and scratched Cleary as he took the kittens down. The cat was provided with a box, but she had to be locked in or she would have carried the kittens back to the tree.

Gifts for Magistrate Wentworth.

Magistrate Wentworth, who yesterday completed his term of office as a Magistrate, received a basket of flowers from the officers and a cigar holder from the lawyers and clerks of the West Side Court, where he has been sitting during the past few weeks.

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv

For Summer, of course you must have low shoes. The question is which kind?

Russet harmonizes properly only with suits of brown or brownish shade; black harmonizes with suits of any color.

The famous Model last; black calfskin, patent leather, and russet; single and double sole, $4.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION WORK.

Continuation of the Sessions of the Students of Philanthropy.

The class in philanthropic work, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York, met again yesterday morning in the rooms of the society, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and listened to a lecture by Jeffrey R. Breckett of Baltimore on "The Scope of the Charity Organization Society and Its Relation to Relief Funds." It was the lecturer's opinion that in the distribution of charity a careful investigation and a full knowledge of each particular case were necessary to prevent greater harm than good to the family relieved. Many relief societies doled out aid to too many families, and gave adequate and intelligent relief to too few. It would be much better to be more discriminating and give more effective relief to a few families who would be placed in a position to help themselves rather than to extend aid indiscriminately and encourage a spirit of dependence and pauperism.

There were very few cases of real starvation, Mr. Breckett said, but there were frequent cases where people were continuously underfed. This might be remedied, not by sporadic aid to the underfed, but by the improvement of the conditions of labor and of living.

Mr. Breckett was followed by Mrs. M. Fullerton, Superintendent of Relief of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, who also spoke on methods in the relief of the poor.

After the lectures the members of the class paid a visit of inspection to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, at 69 Schermerhorn Street, and later to the improved tenements of the Riverside buildings, near the foot of Atlantic Avenue.

The programme for to-day will be a paper by Miss Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, and visits to the institution in Prospect Place, and to the parish house of St. Bartholomew's Church.

PRAISE FOR THE POST OFFICE.

English Officer Says the System Closely Boarders on Perfection.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received a letter inclosing the card of "Capt. Harrison, Eleventh Hussars, Cavalry Club, Picadilly, W." The letter was dated "Thornden, Syracuse, N. Y.," and was as follows:

I have received a letter marked "Deficiency of address supplied by N. Y. P. O." The letter bears the London S. W. postmark of June 22 omang others, and the address is "Captain W. Harrison, Thornden, New York." Syracuse is supplied in red ink by one of your officials. I am a visitor in the home of my father-in-law, Major Alexander Henry Davis, and this was the only English letter I received by that mail. I am keeping the envelope to show to our Postmaster General, the Duke of Norfolk.

Will you kindly allow me to compliment you upon a postal system which is closely bordering on perfection, and to congratulate the official who has solved so difficult a problem? I am aware it is only usual to write when a complaint is or is not necessary. In this case I think the Post Office authorities even in Paris might have been found at fault.

Old School Teacher May Be Out.

A good deal of excitement has been occasioned in Jamaica by the reported discharge of Miss Victoria Hendry, a teacher for the past twenty-six years in the public school. She lost her mother last October, and applied recently to the Board of Education for a leave of absence. Instead of a leave of absence she said she received her discharge papers. Superintendent Stevens of the Borough of Queens says that while Miss Hendry received a two months' leave of absence, her license has expired and has to be renewed. It is reported Miss Hendry will have her old place in the school at its reopening in September if she is found to be physically able to assume it.

What to Read This Summer.

One hundred books. The best in a year's literature, each book reviewed as a guide to readers, with an introductory essay on the delights of Summer reading. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 24th, thirty-two pages; double the usual size. Very nearly as much reading matter in this number as in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazines, and sold in Greater New York for ONE CENT. THE NEW YORK TIMES for ONE CENT. A notable number; many signed articles, and among the features these: Alice Meynell—Departed Vogue of the Essay; its ascendency in England; Mrs. Meynell's brilliant examples of it; her verse; by Joel Benton. Burns and Scott—Heroines of theirs who lived in America; facts interesting and little known; by Gen. James Grant Wilson. The Astors in Literature—William Waldorf Astor's paper on the Founder of His Family; other Astors who have been authors; by Mrs. Sherwood. Two Men of the Past—Biographies of Henry A. Wise of Virginia and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana; reviewed by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Mason. Mrs. Oliphant's Devoted Life—Revelations of its completeness as shown in her autobiography and letters. Daudet—The new and complete edition of his writings; an estimate of his genius by William Wallace Whitelock. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard—Their home in East Fifteenth Street; their life there and their treasures. World's Fair Preparations in Paris—A public spirit that interests a student in municipal life; artists in their studios. London Literary Letter—By William L. Alden. Art at Home and Abroad—The latest items gathered from many sources. Letters from Readers—An extended array of correspondence on a variety of literary and art topics, showing very particular knowledge of books and art. Willis's Idlewild—Destruction the place has escaped; a recent visit; some of Willis's references to it; by Edgar Mayhew Bacon. "The Intellectual Life"—Hamerton's book of many years ago, which is still read, and ought to be read more; its charm and value; by Blanche Wentworth. Embossing Books—A group of recent and important volumes on a special subject reviewed by J. James R. Croes. Notes and News—Items gathered during the week from the publishing houses, a regular feature now of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, June 24th, including this double number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will be sold in Greater New York for ONE CENT. THE NEW YORK TIMES will here offer the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for that amount of money. For this edition of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART the guaranteed circulation will be not less than 100,000 copies. It will go to readers in every civilized country in the world. No other paper or periodical devoted exclusively to books and art published anywhere in the world has a circulation of 100,000 copies. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is read in literary circles everywhere. As a source of literary news it stands alone. Its place is unique in journalism.—Adv.

Sale of
Oriental & Domestic Rugs.

200 Antique & Modern Rugs,
$10.00.

300 Fine Anatolian Mats,
$2.50 to $7.50.

Best Domestic Smyrna Rugs,

26x54	inches,	$1.40.
30x60	"	$1.60.
36x72	"	$2.50.
4x7	ft.,	$4.50.

Commencing
Wedn'sday, June 21st.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Men's Furnishing Dept.

SHIRTS, made by expert workers, of finest quality materials,—exclusive designs in novel and sombre shades, madapollam, linen, madras, silk and a variety of cotton and silk and cotton fabrics.

Negligée Shirts,—made of sheer soft materials, for boating, tennis, golf or cycling.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Contrary to the rise in mercury is the sudden fall in price of a number of lines of our newest and best

Summer Business Suits—
$15.

They were $18, $20, $22, $25, and $28.

Why? Because many sizes are missing in many lots, but every size is here in some lot.

At Our New York Store Only.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

BAUDOUINE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Admitted that Petitioner's Income Will Pay All He Owes If Creditors Can Get at It.

There was a continuation yesterday morning of the hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings of John F. Baudouine before Referee Theodor Aub. At the beginning of the meeting it was arranged that three appraisers—John T. Boyd, Conrad S. Keyes, and Albert G. Harttorm—appointed by Mr. Aub should visit Mr. Baudouine's apartment at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street for the purpose of appraising the personal property he has there.

A. H. Masten of counsel for the creditors then proceeded to the examination of Charles J. Richter of the firm of Brewster & Co., one of the creditors. He testified that Mr. Baudouine had been a customer of the firm since April, 1895. "When I first came in contact with him," said Mr. Richter, "I thought he was one of the best business men I had ever met."

Mr. Richter, in response to Mr. Masten's questions, admitted that later it became necessary to repeatedly ask Mr. Baudouine for money. Mr. Baudouine was still a customer of the firm, although he had not purchased anything since 1896. "The account is only kept alive," he said, "by reason of affairs."

Much stress was laid by counsel for the creditors on a chattel mortgage voluntarily given by Mr. Baudouine to Brewster & Co. in 1895. With this mortgage went an agreement that Mr. Baudouine was to pay a stated sum every month to the firm, and that the firm was to keep his carriages in repair. All that he paid that was in excess of the value of those repairs was to be applied to the reduction of the mortgage.

Mr. Baudouine was asked by counsel if he had notified any of the creditors that he was going to begin bankruptcy proceedings. He said he had not, but when reminded by Mr. Masten recalled that he had written a letter to his English creditors telling them of his intention. When pressed to try and recall others that he had notified, Mr. Baudouine got out of patience, and said that he "kept no memoranda of his private conversations."

He was questioned about his accounts at Gabe Case's and at the Casino in Central Park, but nothing of importance was elicited. John A. Garver of counsel for Mr. Baudouine objected to these questions, and, although Referee Aub said he could not clearly see their relevancy, he permitted them.

"Mr. Baudouine," said he, "has the privilege of spending his money any way he pleases, and if it is spent we can't reach it. It makes no difference whether he spent his money in one restaurant or in several."

Mr. Garver did not see the use of these questions into the private life of Mr. Baudouine. "We admit," he declared, "that Mr. Baudouine receives an income; that it is a large income; that if you could get at it it would pay what he owes. We admit all this, but we hold that the income from the estate held in trust is inalienable."

Mr. Baudouine's personal check book and that of the firm of John F. Baudouine & Co. were offered in evidence. Counsel for the creditors will have an opportunity to inspect the books, and they will then probably become the subject of examination. The hearing was adjourned until July 6.

SMALLPOX ON THE WEST SIDE.

First Case that of a Boy Discovered in a Big Tenement.

The first case of smallpox on the west side for this Summer was reported to the Board of Health yesterday, and as a result the big tenement at 327 West Thirty-ninth Street has a yellow flag waving in front of it and a big policeman stationed at the lower door to keep people from going in. John White, a seven-year-old boy, became sick Monday, and yesterday his parents sent for their physician, Dr. Samuel L. Fox of 391 West Thirty-first Street.

Dr. Fox found that the child had a well-developed case of smallpox. He reported the case to the Health Board, and the boy was removed to the Reception Hospital.

Twenty families live in the tenement house, and there are many children who have been exposed to the contagion by meeting the child in the hallways. The tenants will be vaccinated.

Prof. Herter Arrives in the City.

Prof. Ernst Herter, who designed the Loreley fountain, to be presented to the city July 8, arrived in the city yesterday by the steamer Königin Luise, from Bremen. He was accompanied by his wife and was met on his arrival by Louis Windmüller, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Prof. E. Richard, President of the general committee which represents the German societies which will present the fountain. The fountain has been accepted by the Municipal Art Commission, and is being erected at the beginning of the Concourse in Bronx Borough.

New East River Bridge Commission.

The new East River Bridge Commission has reorganized for the year by electing Lewis Nixon President, James W. Boyle Vice President, James D. Bell Secretary, and Julian D. Fairchild Treasurer. The only change was in the Secretaryship, where Mr. Bell takes the place of Smith E. Lane. Mr. Bell is the latest addition to the commission, having been appointed to succeed the late Thomas S. Moore.

Thin—light—cool.

Upon rising, slip into one of our feather weight Bath Robes,

$2.15.

Made of Turkish toweling in all the new fancy color combinations.

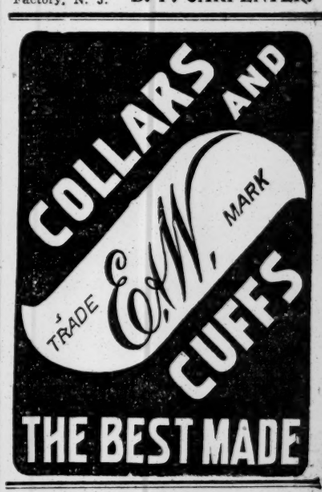
A $4.00 robe in every respect.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MEN'S (Light-weight)
Madras Pajamas,
well made, in checks, stripes and plaid, usually retailed at $1.50.
We will sell 500 of them to-day at 98c. per Suit.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Get rid of ODORS OF COOKING. Keep KITCHEN and HOUSE COOL.
Heat and Odor Extinguishers.
Hundreds testimonials from prominent New York people.
Office 56 Pine St. Factory, N. J. B. F. CARPENTER.



INDIGESTION.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Reaches forms of indigestion that no other medicine seems to touch.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH — AMUSEMENT SEASON.
TWO CONCERTS TO-DAY,
(and every day,) 4 and 8 P. M., (except Saturday.)
SATURDAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Next Sat. at 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
Commencing Saturday at 9 P. M. and every evening except Sunday,
FRANK DANIELS and Complete Opera Company
In THE IDOL'S EYE.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 8 Immensities!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45. The Grand Ballet! 500 People!
THE MAN IN the MOON!
B'way, 44 & 45 Sts Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight! The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M. The Aerial Magnolia Grove! Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M.
THEATRICALS. Lunch, Meals, 75c.
8 SHOWS DAILY. Fare, 75c. round trip.
Office, 1,181 Broad